

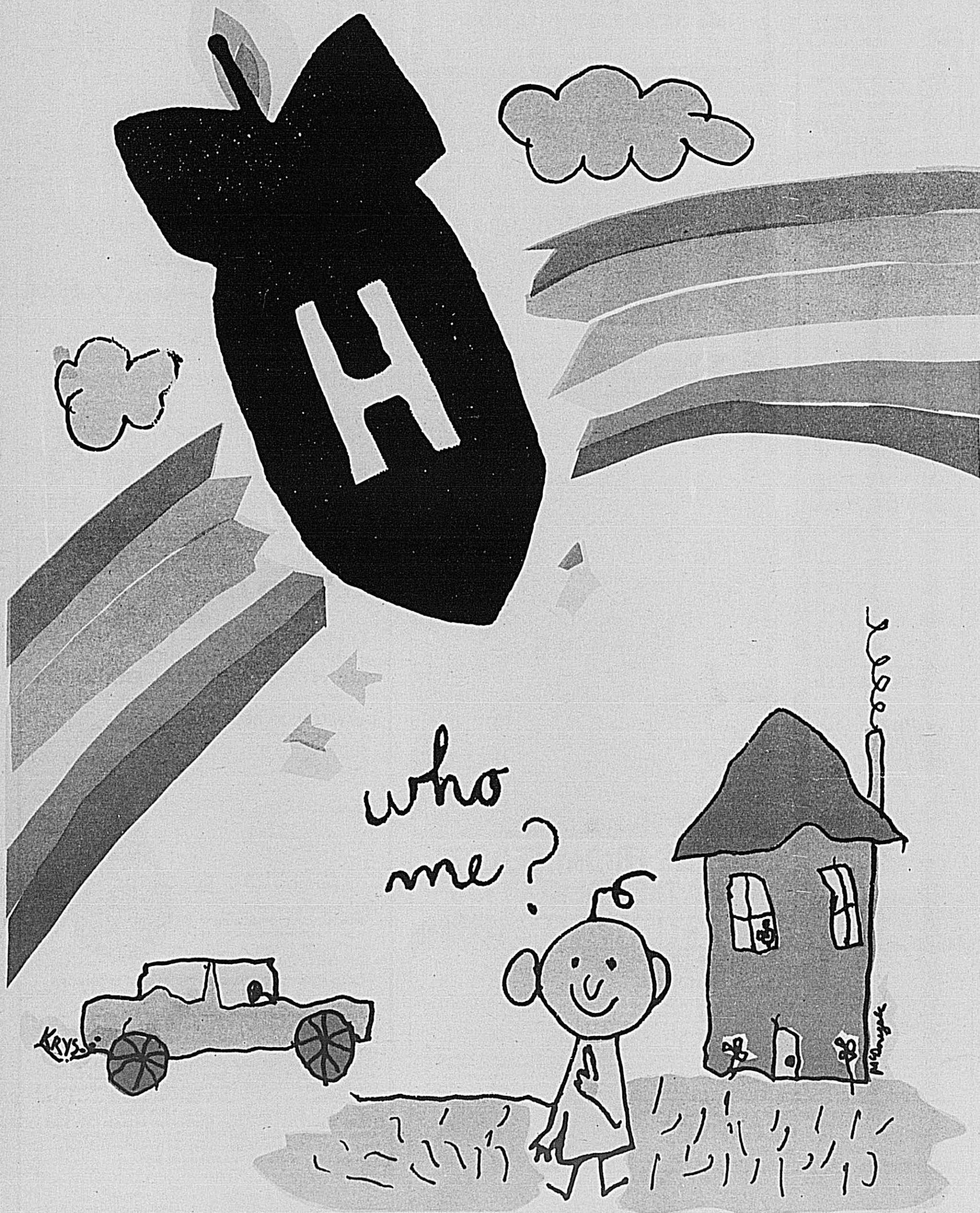
# THE **mcgillDaily**

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Coordinators: Jamle Kneen, Chris Lawless, Mike W. Gordon, Kirsten Fenton

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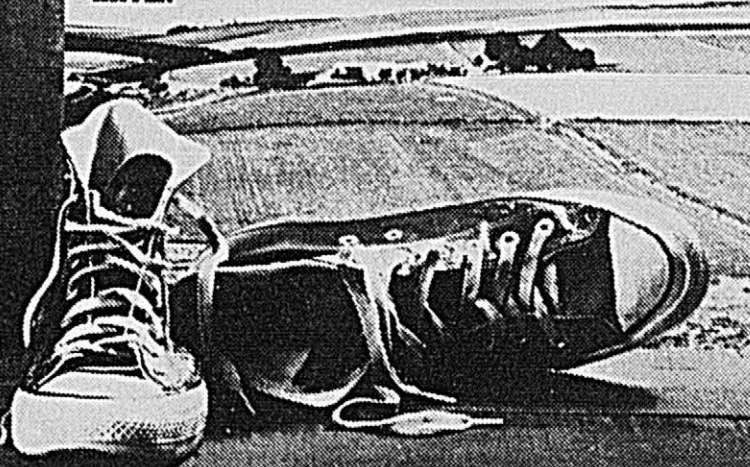
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# Why a Special Disarmament Issue?

Don't read this. Nobody ever reads editorials. Fewer still look at prefaces or introductions. It spoils the fun when one is told, up front, how something is put together. It's like reading the instructions for a model kit; most of the entertainment comes from trying to fit the pieces together by trial and error.

Still, we feel that we owe some explanations.

There are a lot of topics that aren't covered in this Special Issue. The most obvious is the absence of coverage of the USSR's activities. Nuclear weapons are a not-so-veiled threat in Afghanistan and Eastern Europe, as well as in Central and South America, the Pacific, and South East Asia. But the U.S. is closer to home: Canadian foreign policy is very closely linked to that of our neighbour to the south.

Someone famous once said that you should remove the beam from your own eye before complaining about the splinter in your neighbor's eye.

The frequently-asked 'but what about the Russians?' question is best answered by observing that the superpowers are essentially mirror images of each other. If we manage to improve the image on one side, the reflection will inevitably adjust itself. Economic and political pressures are too great for any other outcome.

One won't find in depth analysis of the Geneva arms talks here, either. They represent nothing more than a 'snapshot' of this 'mirror image.' If anything, they function to divert attention from more pressing issues. Negotiations allow the apathetic, which means most of us, to say "well, at least they're talking. I don't have to worry."

On the other hand, some items were excluded because they are simply too gruesome. No one really needs the gory details of how horrible nuclear war would be. We're already afraid. It's more useful to investigate how this fear paralyzes us, and how we can act against it. So there are no

articles on fallout or what would happen if Montréal were nuked. Nuclear winter, however, is a relatively new concept. It's included mostly to put to rest myths of 'The Day After' variety — that there could be survivors, even if their lives weren't exceptionally blissful.

Some things were left out due to space constraints; the *Daily* is more than ever short of funds.

What is here is a wide variety of 'peace oriented' articles. The fact of the matter is that virtually any issue of injustice or inequality can be related to the broader issue of 'peace'.

Whatever one's 'pet peeve,' be assured that it is relevant to this special issue. Attitudes towards women, ethnic/religious/racial minorities and the planet are reflected in blatant exploitation, rape, and destruction of human life and the environment. The conclusion is that each of us, as

responsible individuals, has our own contribution to make towards



a better society and a healthier Earth.

There is a logical connection between all these articles. As individuals and as students, we are

community members, whether at the university, municipal, national or international levels.

The key is that not only do events at these levels affect our lives, but we in turn influence them. It is true that one individual is a small force, a drop in the bucket. But a small input is better than no input at all, especially when we are faced with the urgency of the present situation.

To do nothing may be equivalent to giving your consent to whatever crimes are perpetrated against humanity — directly or indirectly — by this country.

Jamie Kneen Michael W. Gordon  
Kirsten Fenton Chris Lawson

## High school peace

by Michael W. Gordon

Many high-school age students don't know what they can do to voice their concerns over the arms race and the threat of nuclear war. Students Against Global Extinction SAGE, a Montréal peace education group, is trying to change this situation.

SAGE consists of a small 'core' group, which runs their office in the downtown YMCA and takes care of planning and finances, and over a hundred affiliated members. The group's chief activity is organizing and giving presentations on nuclear issues at Montréal area high schools.

"It's a pretty complicated topic — it takes some maturity to understand," says Patricia O'Beirne, a core member. "The students find it much easier to

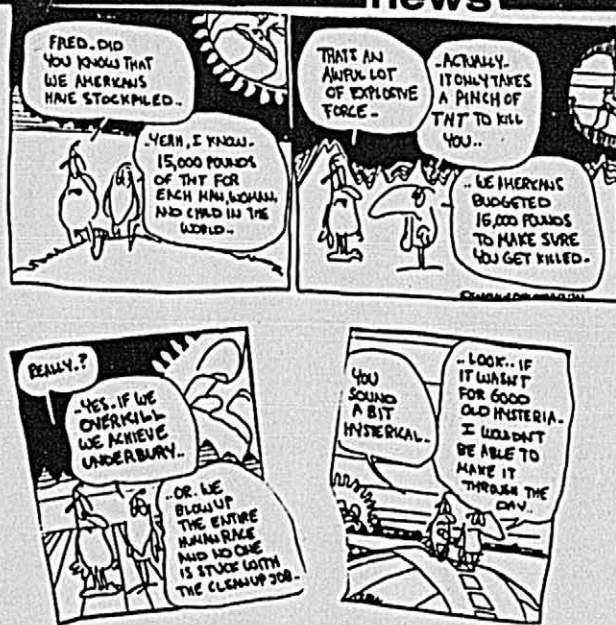
relate to us than to an adult, since they are less suspicious of our motives."

Four members of SAGE are currently on a cross-Canada tour to carry the work of SAGE to a much larger audience. The tour is not officially a SAGE operation, although they endorse it.

SAGE has been receiving much commercial media attention in response to the tour.

"It's been mostly positive coverage. They do take us seriously — for the most part," says O'Beirne.

Increasing attention is being focussed on peace education in schools. On January 28, SAGE was invited to speak to a group of teachers at a conference of the Quebec Association of Independent Schools.



news

## Council opposes FAEs

by Chris Lawson

Students' Council unanimously passed a resolution opposing government-funded McGill research on Fuel-Air Explosions (FAEs) at last Tuesday's meeting.

The motion, presented by Clubs rep. Carlene Gardner, follows the renewal of a seven-year-old contract between the Department of National Defence and McGill for research FAEs.

FAEs work on the principle that gas vapours, when mixed with a certain quantity of air, can be detonated to produce an explosion similar to an atomic blast. (see feature on pg. 7)

Amy Kaler, from the McGill Ad Hoc Committee for Responsible Research was at the meeting to get Council's endorsement of the group's opposition to FAE research. The Committee wanted to have the support of Students' Society before meeting today with Vice-Principal (Research) MacLachlan.

"Historically, council has opposed military research at McGill," said Kaler.

Some councillors felt that the contract provided needed research money for the Engineering faculty.

The motion passed, 10 votes in favour, none opposed, with six abstentions.

SAGE endorses a political platform which calls for a comprehensive test ban treaty and a freeze on the testing and development of nuclear-related weapons systems. They also demonstrate that military spending creates fewer jobs than money spent on civilian projects. SAGE, however, is not affiliated with any particular political party.

SAGE was founded in 1983 under the auspices of Operation Dismantle, a disarmament group, who helped them plan their organization, and funded them for their first year. They became autonomous after their successful 'Dance for Disarmament' raised them sufficient funds.

For more information, or if your younger sibling is interested, SAGE can be reached at 849-5331.

## MCM may go nuke free

by Fatima Jaffer

MCM Councillor Sam Boskey anticipates problems implementing the City's recent resolution to make Montreal a nuclear free zone, he said at a panel discussion in Chancellor Day Hall last Wednesday.

"The fact that something is in the MCM program does not mean everybody on the council believes it to be of any high priority," he said.

Boskey foresees a three-tiered approach to the implementation of the nuclear free zone: community education; lobbying the federal and provincial governments; and the technological and legal aspects such as barring nuclear vessels from the ports, nuclear storage and processing industries.

"It's been very difficult for Quebec politicians with one eye on the elections and the other on their pocket-books, to touch the issues," said Boskey.

"Almost half the industry in Quebec is affected — directly or indirectly," he said. Sixty percent of Canada's military production is in Quebec, and most of this is in Montréal.

Boskey agreed with Zone Libre d'Armes Nucleaires representative Danielle Dionne that public participation at this stage was crucial.

The discussion was sponsored by Lawyers for Social Responsibility.

(see story pg. 13.)

THE **mcgillDaily**

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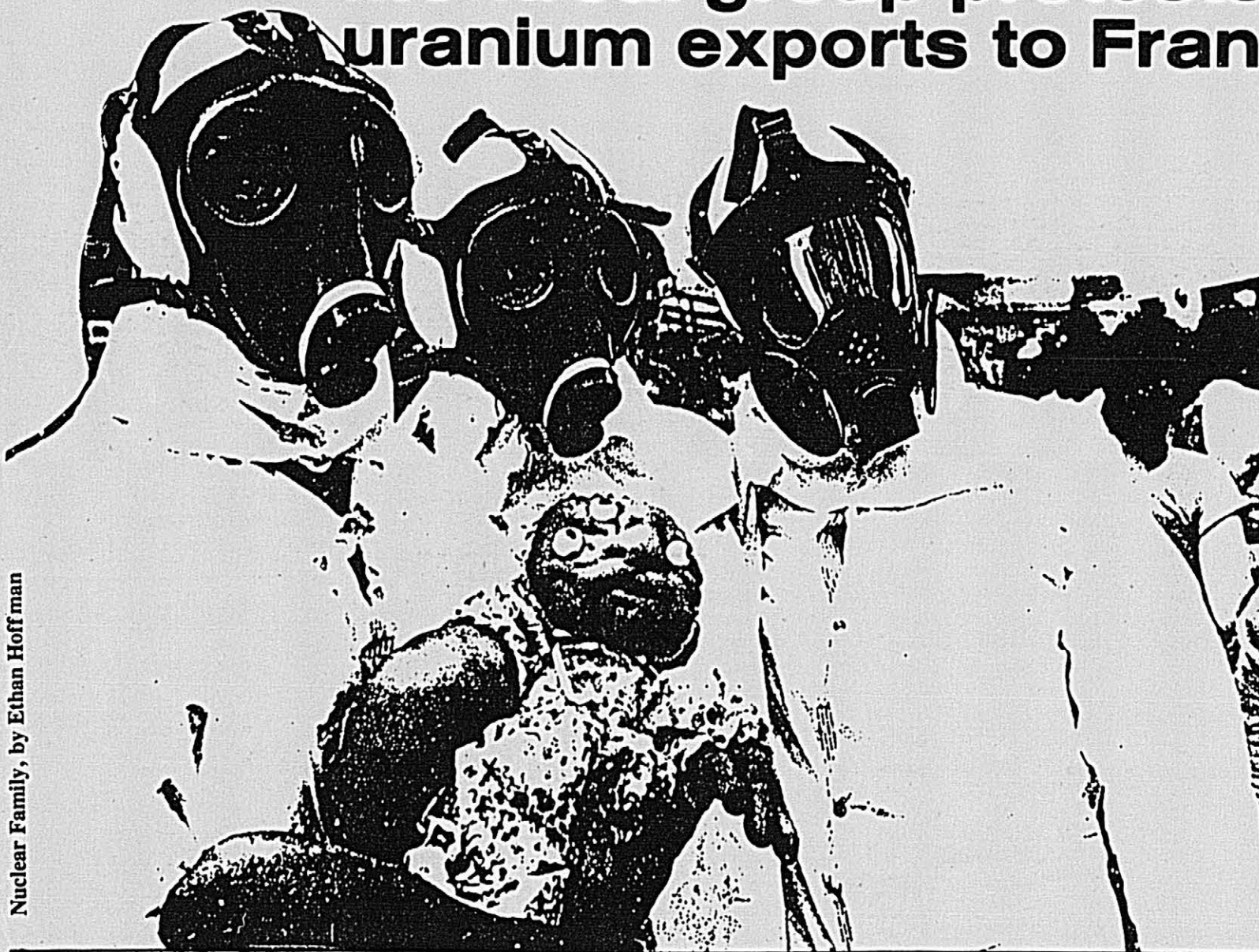
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# Montreal group protests uranium exports to France

Nuclear Family, by Ethan Hoffman



by Laura Bush

**E**xporting Canadian uranium to France is destroying the lifestyles and living-places of aboriginal peoples, wreaking widespread environmental damage through nuclear weapons testing, according to the Montréal Uranium Committee (MUC). The MUC wants to stop the export of Canadian uranium to France, and the shipments currently passing through the Port of Montréal in particular.

Canada is one of 115 signatories to the 1970 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Signatories to the treaty agreed that countries without nuclear weapons would not build them, and that the five nuclear powers — China, France, the U.S., Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. — would work to get rid of them.

But France has refused to sign, and has traded nuclear weapons technology with any willing state, signatory or not. France also does extensive nuclear testing in the Pacific, against the will of the majority of the region's peoples.

A Greenpeace protest of French nuclear tests on the Pacific island of Mururoa led to the death of one environmental activist in July 1985. A Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior, was blown up at a port in New Zealand by French intelligence agents.

Even the Canadian government has questioned whether uranium should be exported to France. In 1977, Canada ceased all uranium shipments to the EEC, through which France must make its purchases, as well as to Japan. At the time Canada said it would only

resume shipments to states who would agree to ask Canadian permission before producing plutonium. It is plutonium, which can only be produced from uranium, which directly fuels nuclear bombs.

After a short period, Japan agreed to the requirement. But France refused, viewing it as an infringement on their sovereignty.

"What finally happened," said Gordon Edwards, member of the MUC and the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, "is that Canada basically capitulated."

After a five-month ban, shipments were resumed after France promised to uphold the requirement temporarily. France made it clear that they would not hold to it on a long-term basis. Negotiations went on for two years.

Throughout the negotiation period there was strong lobbying in Canada by both the nuclear and the uranium industry. They urged the Canadian government not to impose more safeguards because it would hurt their sales of uranium and reactors.

"There was persistent pressure to relax the safeguards," said Edwards. "It was a wearing down process. Canada kept its policy with other countries (but not France). Thus it is keeping a double-standard."

But the provision that Canadian uranium only be used for 'peaceful purposes' might have proven a false assurance, in light of the close relationship between nuclear energy and the production of nuclear weapons. France has one agency to deal with both, and likewise in the U.S., it is the

Department of Energy which oversees nuclear weapons production.

Furthermore, plutonium is a natural by-product of nuclear energy production. The nuclear power industry has asserted that there is no need to worry about this, because the plutonium produced by a power reactor is of inferior quality and less desirable for use in bombs. Military production reactors, which produce no electricity, are usually used to produce military-grade plutonium.

But as Edwards points out, there is an apolitical advantage to producing plutonium with nuclear power plants — nobody knows what you're doing. Power plants are not subjected to the same international safeguards and inspections to which military production reactors are subjected.

The export of uranium to France is also closely related to the rights of peoples in the Pacific Rim. France has been testing nuclear weapons for the last 21 years on the island of Mururoa, a French colonial possession. Prior to losing its African colonies in 1966, French nuclear tests were carried out in the Sahara.

"1963 was a significant year because the U.S. and the USSR signed a partial test ban treaty, agreeing to take nuclear tests underground," says Donna Winslow, an anthropology professor at Concordia and the University of Montréal.

"And that same year France opted for atmospheric testing," she added. Winslow is currently working on a chapter in a book about France's strategic interests in the Pacific.

Between 1966 and 1975, France performed 41 atmospheric tests in the South Pacific, before they were forced to do them underground. Over 120 underground tests have been performed since then. The effects on the health and environment of the people there has been dramatic. "In French Polynesia and Micronesia, after 15 years, there has been an increase in cancer, unusual forms of thyroid problems, many stillbirths, and many genetic abnormalities," said Winslow.

"They are now testing the neutron bomb on Mururoa, which is a coral atoll. This is one of the worst environments. Coral is porous and the island's basalt base is fragile. It is believed that they will have to move their testing to another island."

Atolls are also low in the water, and therefore very vulnerable to storms. There are frequent cyclones in the area, and many people believe the storms have caused nuclear accidents, such as plutonium leaks into the water.

Winslow cited cases of (siguatera) poisoning, which is related to the destruction of coral by the tests. A certain type of algae proliferates when there is not enough coral and fish become poisonous when they eat this algae.

France has always denied accusations of health hazards or accidents. But protest has come in from all sides. In 1966, radioactive fallout was registered in New Zealand, yet France maintained there was none in French Polynesia. French workers on the islands have also complained about health standards and ac-

cidents, Winslow reports.

Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden, in statements made at the U.N. in 1985, suggested that France's unwillingness to hold tests on its own land counters French assurances about the safety of the tests.

It has been difficult to get definite evidence about the health hazards of the nuclear tests. The language barrier is one part of the problem. Very few of the native people of French Polynesia learn English, and the surrounding Pacific nations do not speak French. The Montréal Uranium Committee sees Canada, Québec in particular, as having a potential role in overcoming this problem.

The flow of information is also limited by French government control. As well as restricting the entrance of medical personnel, the French operate an effective news blackout. "You have to see it to believe it," said Winslow, who witnessed it at a conference on nuclear testing. When the French embassy learned of the conference, they sent in Gaston Floss, a native, whom Winslow describes as "the Uncle Tom of French Polynesia."

"Whenever he stood up to speak, bright lights would go on and a television crew would suddenly start filming," described Winslow. "When he finished, they would turn off their lights and cameras, until he spoke again." The footage was used to make a video which was distributed all over France.

"There is very little information for the native peoples," said Winslow. "People are scared to death. People are being killed. The Rainbow Warrior is a good example of how far the French are willing to go."

The French government admitted responsibility for sinking the Rainbow Warrior but justified it because they see their nuclear capability as a guarantee of their independence. "They think it is the only thing standing between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.," Winslow said. During the Rainbow Warrior affair, Laurent Fabius, then Prime Minister, declared that Greenpeace would not "dictate a defense policy for France."

The Pacific nations, however, see their own sovereignty directly linked to — in fact violated by — the nuclear testing. In 1985, twelve member states of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific coalition declared a vast area of the Pacific as a nuclear-free zone. Self-determination for these nations does not look imminent, however, in light of France's position. The Montréal Uranium Committee has some hope though that they can raise the issue of France's nuclear policy and end Canada's nuclear involvement with France.



# The feminist route to peace

by Elizabeth Pasternak

**T**he nuclear arms race and the global growth of militarism have made the future of our world uncertain. Yet, one thing remains definite — the strong participation of women in the peace movement.

Today, approximately 70 per cent of peace work is organized and performed by women. In various peace organizations, including Voice of Women (VOW), the oldest Canadian Women's peace group, women have made their views known through protests, rallies and educational programs.

Feminist and anti-militaristic philosophies are closely aligned. "I think that the goals of the two movements are one and the same," says Kit Pineau, Secretary of World Federation of Canada, Coordinator of the committee of Women on World Order, and a member of VOW. "Both movements are looking to find other ways to overcome violence, force, and the threat of force."

The feminist anti-militaristic rationale is distinguished from other peace groups in that feminists are concerned with global security on all levels. Says Pineau, "Feminists look beyond the weapons themselves — we look at the broad aspect of security and what it means and how we go about achieving it. We look at it as food, shelter, non-violent atmosphere in the home, and social security."

"Nuclear war is the only war that threatens rich countries. Many people (and other peace groups) don't care about Third World militarization — they just want nuclear arms phased out," says Solanges Vincent, a member of the Peace Committee in La

Reagan, 'true peace.'"

The feminist view, says Pineau, is to look to alternative means of providing security, such as strengthening the United Nations and the World Court of Justice, and increasing respect for treaties.

The feminist and peace movements have a history of collaboration, according to Janice Alton, a United Nations Observer for VOW and chair of the Peel Peace Maker, Mississauga. "The origins of feminism and anti-militarism go back to the Suffragettes, where women made the connection that the lack of women's voices politically was oppressive and for mankind's sake quite an oversight," she says.

Women from 12 nations came together at the 1915 International Congress of Women at the Hague. There, 20 resolutions were drawn up as a protest to the horror of war and a demand that women be represented at peace negotiations.

**A**ccording to Alton, the current relationship between feminism and anti-militarism really began with the development of the atomic bomb and the realization of the risk, particularly above-ground testing which was found to be detrimental to children. "Women in Canada asked for samples of children's teeth. They were analyzed and evidence of Strontium-90 was found — a direct result of above-ground testing."

In 1960, VOW was formed amidst a new flare up of global tension. Said Kay MacPherson, Administrator and past president of VOW, "There was a Summit Crisis between the U.S and the Soviet Union...everyone was expecting nuclear weapons to start flying." A Toronto newspaper ar-



the social sector to defence eliminates many women's jobs, says Vincent. "The minister of Defence, (Perrin) Beatty, is preparing a paper on defence and it will clearly establish an increase in armed forces and military spending...What I see as urgent is looking into, questioning, and opposing this program of military spending."

**C**rucial to both the past and present feminist perspective of militarism is its evaluation of the patriarchy. Alton explains, "The arms race and nuclear weapons represent the epitome, the zenith of the threat system and the threat system comes all the way down to something in the household where men can threaten in the domestic atmosphere."

"It's defined as patriarchal because it's mostly men who act this way, but it doesn't exclude women from acting this way. Men have traditionally played these roles."

"Women view the folly and waste of lives, military institutions and the inherent violence to be such a waste, such an addiction and they'd like to see non-violent solutions to political conflict. Women can see it more clearly than men who have been locked into this system."

Pineau emphasized that, "Feminist values of caring and nurturing are left out of the picture." MacPherson explained that the cooperation women have traditionally used to diffuse squabbles among children is what now needs to be extended into the international sphere as a new way of resolving conflict.

"One of the keys to creating patterns of non-violent solutions

is through education," says Alton. "The education of the young should teach the process of peacemaking so they become adults who have these skills. Our public schools have shied away from this because of some conservative notion that it doesn't belong there. But it is slowly eroding; already this kind of education has developed at the university level and is creeping into highschools and the elementary schools."

The relationship between militarism and the patriarchy can be evaluated quite differently depending on the approach taken. Phyllis Aronoff, a Québec Regional worker for the national organization Project Ploughshares, explained the division in attitudes: "Women like Petra Kelly and Helen Caldicott say that women have some kind of intrinsically healthier relationship to nature. I don't want to put it on a biological footing."

"If you look at the world, who fights the wars? It's largely men that are fighting, governing the countries, building the weaponry. And it's largely women that do the nurturing. I wouldn't call that a biological difference — I'd call it a cultural difference. We should say that it's possible for everyone to adopt those kinds of values. They are not women's values but human values."

Christine Peringer, Director of the Peace Research Institute in Dundas, Ontario does not believe that the arms race and militarism exist "just because men run things. If it were a matriarchy there'd still be war — any hierarchical system is inherently unstable. It's the 'archy' that we need to get rid of." She con-

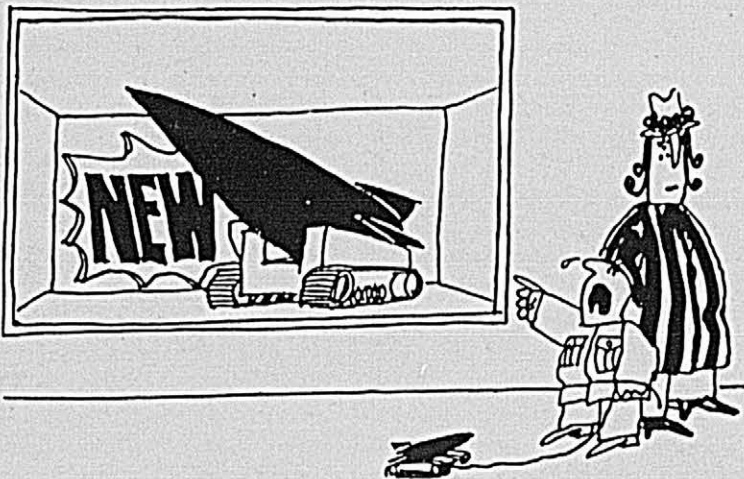
tinued, "This kind of analysis (which says women are more peacebearing than men) just alienates half the population... The issue really isn't male versus female but rather competitive versus cooperative."

**S**ome participants in the women's movement aim at gaining equal access to traditionally male positions in our society. Says Vincent, "Those women asking for positions in the army are not feminists — by getting into the army they are consolidating the construction of oppression."

Feminism, explains Vincent, is a set of values — cooperation, equality, and anti-authoritarianism. It is not a philosophy which excludes men. "Men looking for non-violent solutions for conflict would be considered to be feminists by women," notes Alton.

Why then, are separate women's peace organizations important? Women do constitute a dynamic force in the peace movement, but as Aronoff points out, "When you look at a conference, or people who publish, or people who get recognition as leaders of the peace movement, then you find a much higher proportion of men."

"That is why we've kept VOW separate," says MacPherson, "it's a place for women to learn to take their place, to gain the self-confidence and assertiveness to take part in the activities of mixed groups. We've had so many thousands of years in the home and so it will take a lot of practice before women become more assertive."



Federation Des Femmes du Quebec and one of the women interviewed in the NFB film *Speaking Our Peace*. "Feminists that are pacifists do question the world military order — all of it — and the structures of oppression maintained by arms. They know that peace is the reasoning of conditions of justice, equality, sharing of resources, better management of resources, and elimination of sexism and racism. It is only then that we will have peace which is not based on the slogan of

ticle at the time suggested that perhaps if women got involved they could affect change. In response to this article, women gathered to create VOW.

MacPherson believes that feminism and anti-militarism have not always been related, but rather "it gradually bore on the women's movement only when (militarism) started making an inroad on priorities of the government and made cuts to social programs."

The money that is diverted from



# Nuclear winter in two easy steps

by Justin Richardson

If you are presently starving, suffering from radiation sickness, hypothermia, AIDS and/or dead, then there's good news for you! You have little to lose from the far reaching global consequences of nuclear winter.

Scientific studies of the last four years, such as *Nuclear Winter: Global Consequences of Multiple Nuclear Explosions* by Turco, Toon, Ackerman, Pollack, and Sagan (TTAPS) have found these to be among the many possible results of a nuclear exchange even as small as 100 Megatons — the destructive power of only five of

Other estimates, by SCOPE and others, including nuclear winter critics Thompson and Schneider, put a limit for an average global temperature drop between 10 to 25 degrees. But as Carl Sagan, whom many consider the 'father of the nuclear winter theory', points out "An average

This study concerned itself largely with reports of the great Siberian fires of 1915. During the summer period "the amount of smoke lofted into the atmosphere in July and August by tiaga fires was in the range of 20 to 40 telegrams (200 to 400 to the sixth power metric tonnes)."

Studies of the meteorological conditions from August 5 to 28 showed a consistent "overcast

discovering new possibilities each year. Many new ramifications have developed from studies of the overlapping of different nuclear war side-effects.

For example, the incineration of industrial areas would inject many toxic substances (not THC) into the lower troposphere. Such processes would occur over relatively long periods of time as fires could burn uncontrollably in industrial areas for days or even weeks. By this time, the large quantities of heated smoke particles in the upper atmosphere, (anywhere from 80 to 2000 million metric tonnes in a nuclear exchange involving 6000 megatons with 30 per cent aimed at urban targets) would prevent such toxic gases from escaping into the upper atmosphere.

Effectively, a nuclear smog would be created where "shallow temperature inversions might trap emissions from chemical industries.... This might allow concentrations of many air pollutants, chemicals and cold ice fogs to reach hazardous levels for man, animals and the biosphere."

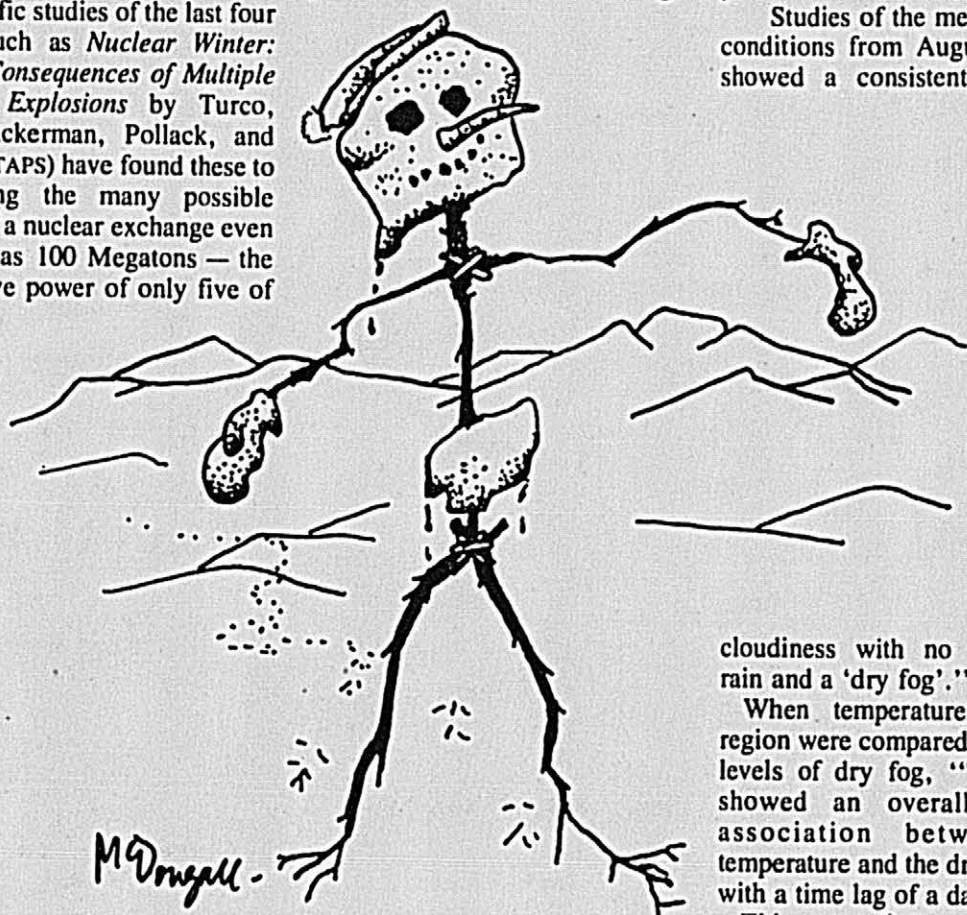
Other regions of the world would undoubtedly face equal or even greater danger of extinction as those responsible for the conflict. Japan, for example, imports more than half of its food supplies as well as many other developing nations in Africa, Asia, and South

America. Even a small scale nuclear war of only hundreds of megatons, would directly and unquestionably result in the severance of all food distribution to these areas.

Furthermore, in the 6000 megaton scenario, more than enough smoke would be produced to completely cover the Northern Hemisphere. Such smoke, although unable to descend back to the surface, would rapidly cover the entire planets' atmosphere, greatly reducing sunlight and any hope of agricultural self-sufficiency.

In fact, both Sagan, SCOPE, and other researchers believe that under such conditions people would be forced to revert to agricultural techniques practiced in prehistoric times. This would reduce the earth's carrying capacity to 500 million human inhabitants. However, combined with the effects of reduced sunlight, it is most likely that this capacity would drop well into the tens of millions or even less.

At populations this low, it is nearly impossible to predict the likelihood of the survival of the human species when all effects known and unknown are considered. It is clear, though, that the biological and environmental effects are moving closer and closer to surpassing the effects of the explosions themselves.



cloudiness with no appreciable rain and a 'dry fog'."

When temperatures for this region were compared to reported levels of dry fog, "The curves showed an overall negative association between day temperature and the dry fog index with a time lag of a day or two."

This meant that as the level of smoke particles increased in the lower atmosphere, the daytime temperatures were shown to drop proportionally. However, nighttime temperatures remained comparatively unaffected. In the absence of dry fog, the average difference between day and nighttime temperatures was twenty degrees. "If dry fog increases, the difference is strongly reduced. For example, for August 17, the difference was less than two degrees."

Unfortunately, the moral of this story was not 'Nuclear nightlife is the hottest thing in town.' The decrease in temperature difference has the effect of suppressing all plant growth.

One can not fall under the impression that nuclear winter is limited to the environmental damages detailed in the SCOPE report. As Carl Sagan and many others have pointed out, it is impossible to predict many of dangers of nuclear conflict, for there is no way of reproducing the effects for study.

For example "there seems to be no discussion of the possibility that sub-lethal doses of ionizing (even as little as 100 rads) might compromise the human immune system... the concentration of ionizing radiation from both external and ingested emitters, pyrotoxins, increased doses of ultraviolet-B radiation, starvation, and the absence of sanitation and medical care might produce something equivalent to a global epidemic of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)."

Scientists from organizations throughout the world are still

the Soviet Union's SS-18 inter-continental ballistic missiles or a dozen U.S. Titan missiles, each carrying its most powerful warhead.

These findings, however, have not gone unchallenged. Stanley Thompson and Stephen Schneider of the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NRC) argued that a nuclear winter is unlikely, and that the "global and apocalyptic conclusions of the initial nuclear winter hypothesis can now be regulated to a vanishingly low level of probability."

Such was the state of the debate until 1985 when two events took place.

## Number one

The first was the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment's (SCOPE) report, *The Environmental Consequences of Nuclear War*, a two year interdisciplinary study involving the active collaboration of several hundred scientists from every nuclear power except China.

Their 900 page, two volume report came to the following conclusions. According to one of its coordinators, Paul J Crutzen, in the scenario, "the total weapon yield of about 6,000 megatons" could cause "massive smoke injections reaching above several kilometers in the atmosphere" and that "during the growing season, land surface temperatures beneath the dense smoke clouds are estimated to decrease in mid-continental sites to 20 to 40 degrees Celsius below normal within a few days."

temperature decline that seems small — a few degrees centigrade, say — when averaged over large areas can nevertheless be catastrophic because of fluctuations from the mean."

"An average temperature decline of more than three degrees Celsius — well within the nuclear winter projections — is essentially unprecedented within the historical record... and would be catastrophic."

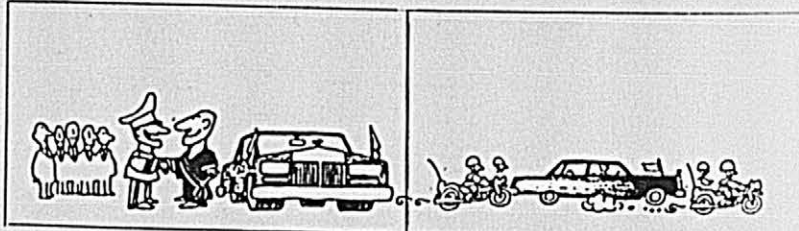
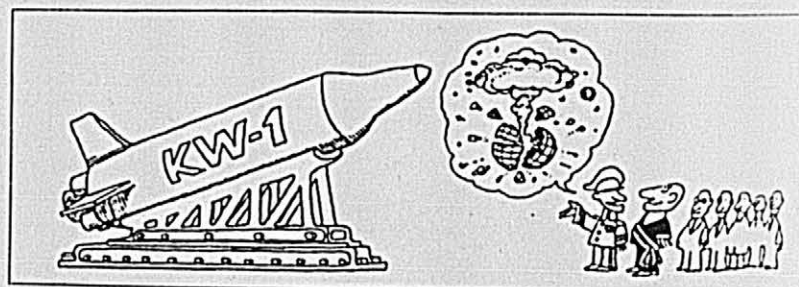
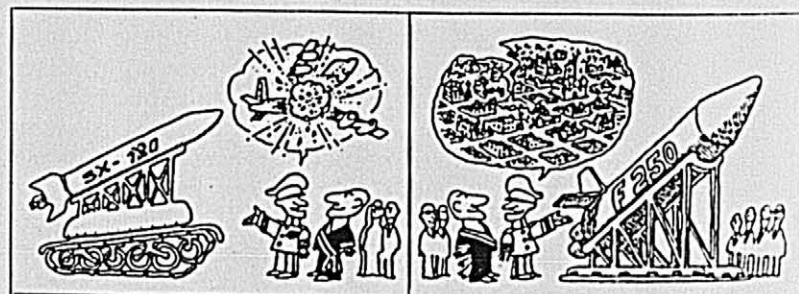
The SCOPE report also states that, "Solar heating of the smoke laden air could cause rapid upward transport of a substantial fraction of the smoke into the stratosphere. Here, the particles would remain suspended for months or years because they cannot be removed by rainfall."

The most crucial element of the SCOPE study is not the effect of a temperature drop per se, but the simultaneous effect of the reduction or elimination of the ozone layer in combination with an "essential elimination of convective precipitation."

All agriculture in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres could conceivably pass entire growing seasons in reduced sunlight, drought, and "greatly enhanced penetration of biologically harmful ultraviolet light" resulting from "the direct input of nitric oxide (NO) into the stratosphere from the fireballs of nuclear explosions."

## Number two

The second significant study in 1985 came from a Soviet research team Gostinev *et al.*





# Setting the world on fire

by Mike Gordon

*The only way to understand the force of concussion (a fuel-air explosion) brings to bear on the human body is to picture someone being hit by a baseball bat at full length, and then to imagine them hit by that kind of force at every exposed portion of their body simultaneously.*

Tom Gervasi, *Arsenal of Democracy*, 1977

Weapons are usually described as falling into two broad categories — conventional and nuclear. From napalm, cluster bombs and nerve gas, to cruise and intercontinental ballistic missiles, the difference between the two classifications is slowly shrinking.

In a lab on the second floor of the Macdonald Engineering building, two McGill professors are helping to close that gap.

Mechanical engineering professors R. Knystautas and J.F. Lee have received wide-spread recognition for their research into gas explosions and its application in preventing industrial accidents.

But since 1980, the Department of National Defence (DND) and the U.S. Air Force have found something else in the research worthy of hundreds of thousands of dollars in funding.

The prize: Fuel-Air Explosions (FAEs).

FAEs are "pure blast weapons" which cause their damage by shockwaves of extreme intensity rather than by projectiles such as shrapnel or fragmentation bombs.

"The basic principle consists of creating an aerosol cloud of a fuel-air mixture which is then detonated to achieve an explosive effect as compared with the fire effect of napalm," according to *Jane's Weapons Systems*, 1980-81.

They are more powerful than conventional explosives, and "produce an explosion the size and intensity of which observers have described as the closest thing to a nuclear bomb," writes Gervasi.

The DND contract originated at the Defense Research Establishment Suffield (Alberta), the other party in the research.

FAEs have been condemned by the internationally-known Stockholm Peace and Research Institute (SIPRI) as "inhuman and indiscriminate weapons." And, with a blast-wave effect two to five times that of TNT, they are the on the cutting edge of destructive, non-nuclear technology.

Though FAEs have been developed and deployed mainly by the U.S., there is evidence that may be in use elsewhere. According to SIPRI, the U.S. supplied CBU-55 bombs (a type of FAE) to the Khmer Republic (*Le Monde*, 5 Feb. 1975), and to the Saigon government (*The Times*, 24 April 1975). The USSR and Sweden are also rumored to be conducting tests.

At the first press conference

following his election to the U.S. presidency in 1977, the very first question Jimmy Carter was asked was if he would consider a ban on the export of FAEs. He later announced that they would not be sold to Israel. But in the summer of 1982, Israel was accused of using FAEs in the bombing of Beirut.

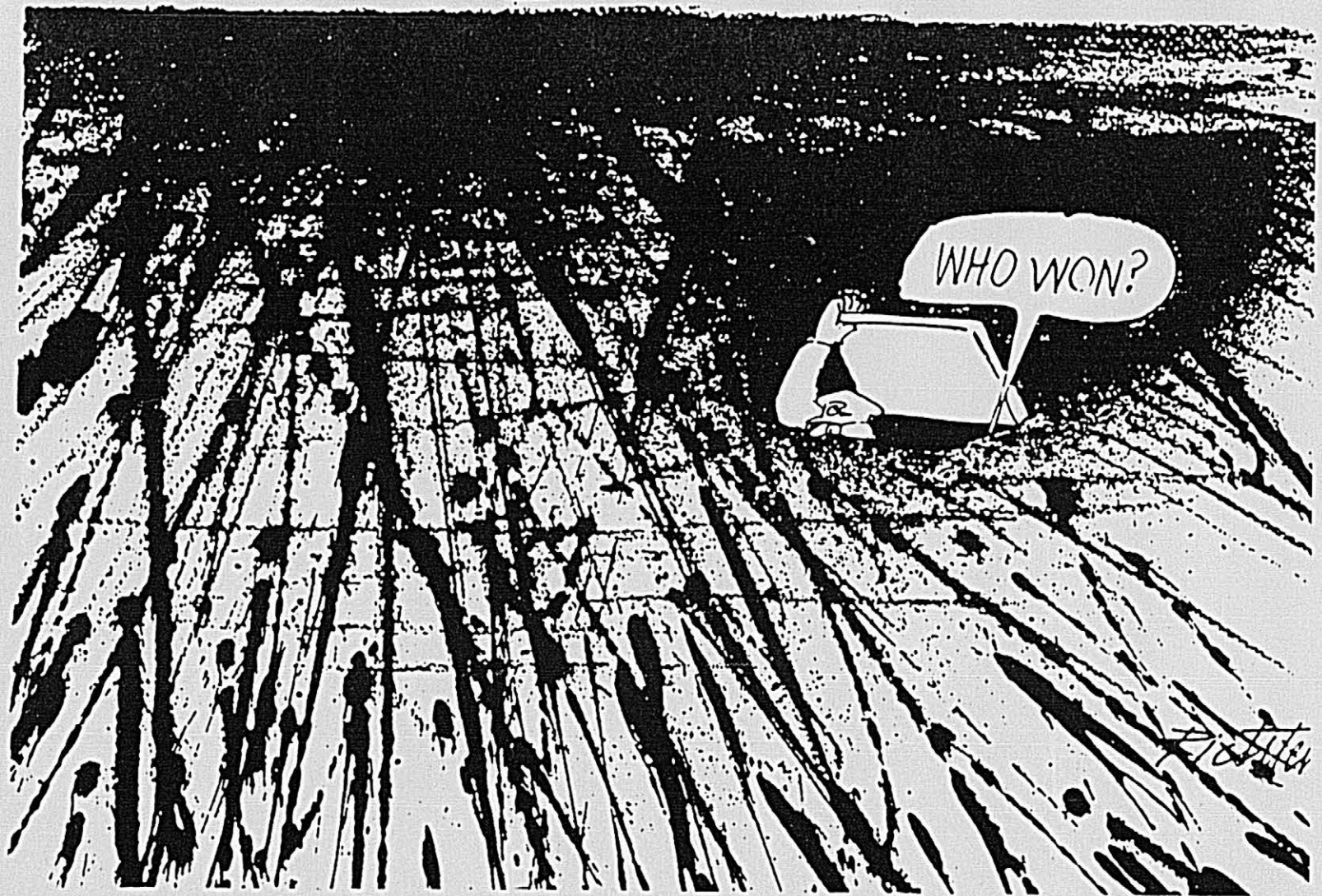
The McGill contract is the property of the DND and therefore classified, according to VP Research (Graduate) Gordon MacLachlan. And an information officer at the DND said that information regarding a contract will not be disclosed until the "other

partners have been consulted and consider the information releasable." The other partners are the U.S., Great Britain and Norway.

FAEs have many military advantages. The air itself provides the oxygen needed for combustion,

packing enough explosive power in a canister the size of a barbecue propane tank to "produce blast overpressures in excess of 1,000 pounds per square inch, (and)

continued on page 9



news

## Military research at McGill

by Joe Heath

In the last year, McGill has received almost three quarters of a million dollars in research contracts from the Department of National Defence (DND) to investigate everything from fuel air explosions to a nerve gas antidote.

The largest grant of the '85-'86 academic year went to Prof. R. Yong, of the Civil Engineering Dept. He was awarded \$426,190 for the "development of traction mechanisms and computer models."

Prof. Boonsinsuk, who works in the geotechnical lab with Yong, also received \$60,167 to do a "study of pre-conditions of deep snow for improving trafficability."

Neither were available for comment, but a graduate student working in the department said, "They're playing around with different tread patterns, looking for the optimum one. I'm not sure if it has specific application to sand, or specific application to snow, or what." He added that Yong was "very sensitive" about the military nature of his research.

The most controversial grant currently held at McGill is the fuel air explosions contract, renewed for the sum of \$151,743 last October. Prof. Knystautas and Prof. Lee were commissioned by the DND to study "the formation of detonation by turbulent mixing and transition from deflagration to detonation."

Both Knystautas and Lee refused to comment on their work. One graduate student who worked on the project several years ago, however, gave the following description:

The experiments involve a cylinder resembling "heavy gauged plumbing," with a membrane separating fluorine and hydrogen gas. When the membrane is pierced, the gases mix and are detonated.

Another significant project at McGill is a "study of the hydrolytic fate of HI-6," for which Prof. W.D. Marshall of McGill's Agricultural Chemistry department at MacDonald College has received \$28,368.

According to *The Globe and*

*Mail*, the study is "to test the longevity of a new nerve gas antidote." The drug, HI-6, restores a body enzyme that conducts brain messages to the motor system.

The enzyme is destroyed by organo-phosphate, a chemical used in nerve gas. According to Marshall, "Some of the common nerve gases, the ones developed decades ago, do contain organo-phosphate. It's not just nerve gases though, pesticides do the same thing. What we're interested in is an antidote for farm workers who have been over-exposed."

Marshall pointed out that he is not using any nerve gases in his experiments, and is doing the research because it will "potentially save lives."

"I would have to seriously reconsider this if I thought there was only a military application," he said.

Marshall is currently investigating "how quickly it (HI-6) breaks down in water, and what it breaks down into." This will provide insight into how the drug will

behave in the human system.

Prof. Zucker in the Electrical Engineering Dept. has received \$29,956 from the DND to research an "interface between artificial intelligence and image understanding systems."

Lee Iverson, a graduate student working on the project, said, "It's all basic research in computer vision. What we're working on is to model visual processes in the human brain, or cat brain, or monkey — really early visual processes."

Iverson was unsure why the DND would be interested in this research. "There's been a lot of vision research going on for SDI, and for guidance systems for cruise missiles, but the nature of that research is different from ours. They want immediate processing, and our machine takes a half hour."

"The primary function of basic research is that in the long run they may get something useful," he said.





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# The economy of the arms industry

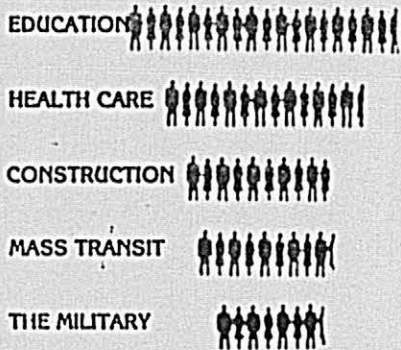
by David Shewchuk

With all the moral arguments made against military build-ups, another important side of the issue is often overlooked. Building a war machine makes little economic sense. Nonetheless, there are those who do advocate it for economic reasons.

One claim is that military build-ups spur arms production, which creates jobs. Another argument is that export markets for arms will improve a country's trade balance in high technology goods.

Arms production for jobs is an argument that has been refuted many times. Certainly, spending money on weapons that have to be manufactured will create jobs. However, there are many studies indicating that more jobs would be created by almost any other kind of government expenditure.

One study for the West German government showed that "defence" created the least number of jobs (18,000) per million marks than all the other forms of public expenditure studied including health (20,000), construction (21,000) and social work (23,000).



Not only is it an inefficient way to create jobs, but military expenditures also act as a drain on conventional investment capital. This leads to a corresponding loss of jobs. It is difficult to determine how many jobs are lost, because the loss will be from many different firms in many different sectors.

The argument that arms spending promotes civilian technological advancement through 'spinoffs' doesn't survive close analysis. In the first place, the most efficient way to develop civilian industries is to invest directly in civilian industrial research and design.

Japan's industries, for example, have advanced very quickly in the last 30 years. Japan's technological development has evolved from imitation to innovation since the early 1970's.

In comparison to other industrialized countries, the most distinctive aspect of Japanese economic policies is the low level of military expenditure by the government.

One Japanese economist claims that the small Japanese military burden has given Japan an average 2% increase in their GNP

above what could otherwise have been expected. Figures produced by the International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Economic Intelligence Unit showed that countries which spend a larger proportion of their GNP on arms had a smaller average growth rate.

Military expenditures can create technologies that will be of some benefit to civilian industries, but it isn't an efficient or productive way of getting those technologies.

Modern military equipment is technically very complex, even delicate. It can and does take years to develop and test something like a modern jet fighter or even a modern artillery piece. For example, the F-18, which entered active service in 1982 had been designed originally as the YF-17 in the early 1970s. It only entered production after years of testing and design changes.

As well, arms manufacturing is not a reliable source of profits. Too often, arms sales are financed by loans that are never paid back (Argentina, Peru) or by outright grants (Israel).

Even the largest defence contracting companies are frequently in economic trouble. Examples include Boeing in the early 1970s, Grumman in the mid-1970s and Lockheed in the late 1960s and early 1970s. LTV, (Ling-Temco-Vought), another giant, is presently in trouble. A.V. Roe, a Canadian airplane manufacturer, once one of the largest firms in the country, went bankrupt after the Canadian government cancelled a large contract for a jet fighter in 1959.

Arms production for export is seldomly a stable, money making enterprise, but it can help to reduce per unit costs of building a piece of equipment for a domestic



buyer. That is why the United States and Soviet Union dominate the world's arms market. In order to maintain their superpower status, they must build every kind of weapon in great numbers. Increasing the economies of scale to include exports makes domestic arms production costs cheaper.

France is the third largest exporter of weapons, but this was only possible after building up their own armed forces with French-built weaponry. Exporting has been a way of reducing the cost of building a strong, independent defence force.

Is it possible to have an economically efficient arms industry? Sweden makes a good case for believing that it is. Long ago, Sweden made the decision that their neutrality required a

strong military establishment backed up by an independent arms industry. Sweden's arms industry is concentrated in a small number of firms that are assured of long term defence contracts that are worked out in extensive consultation with the government, the armed forces and industry.

The research, development and production costs have been spread among these companies, which have tried with varying degrees of success to expand into civilian production. Since the 1950s, these companies have become less and less dependent on arms production. Nonetheless, they have made use of what technological spinoffs have occurred.

The result has been an economy that has less than 2 per cent of its industrial production tied to arms

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production and which spends less than 3.5 per cent of its GNP on armed forces (the U.S. spends over 7 per cent and Germany over 4 per cent). At the same time, Sweden has remained a neutral, has supported peace initiatives world wide and has very restricted arms export policies.

Canada devotes a small part of its GNP to national defence, about 2 per cent per year for the last two decades, according to the IISS. Our economic growth rates have been quite high in comparison to other industrialized countries. Canada has consistently been among the top 10 arms exporters in the world since World War II and have risen as high as number 5 in some years.

The completed systems that we do produce include the short take off military transports built by deHavilland, which have recently been used by the Contras. Also included are the armoured personnel carriers being built in London, Ontario for the U.S. Marine Corps.

Most of Canada's arms production is geared towards components of weapons systems. Because of this, Canada appears infrequently on lists of the major arms deals of each year, compiled by the IISS and SIPRI. The nature of our exports thus tends to give Canada a lower profile as an arms producer than our total production would indicate.

## ... Setting the air on fire

continued from page 7

literally shears off trees and other obstructions at ground level," writes Gervasi. The vapour cloud also spreads over an entire area before a blast, far exceeding the radius of a conventional blast.

The U.S. and Canada maintain that FAEs are used to clear minefields, and defoliation for landing strips, therefore making them a defensive weapon. Though not as effective as anti-personnel devices such as fragmentation bombs, FAEs have the advantage that they can spread gas through vegetation, and seep into foxholes, bunkers and buildings. The ensuing detonation creates intense shock-waves followed by a fireball.

FAEs have been used against people on at least two occasions. In April 1975, the U.S. Army us-

ed them in the Vietnam war, "leaving thousands of corpses over zones of several acres," according to SIPRI's *Anti-Personnel Weapons* (1980).

"In another application of the fuel-air principle, U.S. forces in Indo-China destroyed tunnels and people sheltering in them by pumping in and detonating acetelyne," writes SIPRI.

FAEs kill by physical rather than chemical means — they literally crush the heart and lungs. Whether the lungs are burst or corroded by chemical (in WWI gas), the effect remains similar enough.

FAEs have drawn almost universal condemnation as a threat to world peace and as inhumane and indiscriminate weaponry. Canada itself has signed agreements which oppose the development,

testing and employment of chemical weapons. Canada voted in favour of UN resolution GA/32/84B, which states to refrain from research into chemical weapons of mass destruction. Canada is also bound by the 1899 Hague declaration which prohibits the use of chemical weaponry.

In their stated capacity as a means of clearing minefields, FAEs are technically an offensive weapon, intended to destroy the defense.

The fact that they are effective against troops or civilians in defensive positions, further debunks Canada's claim that FAEs are defensive weapons.

"The weapons used so far may be only the beginning of a whole new area of military technology," writes SIPRI, "Fuel-air explosives

could be increased in size almost indefinitely. For example, it has been calculated that the liquified natural gas contained in a tankship could explode with the power of an atom bomb.

"It takes little imagination to conceive of the scale of possible proliferation at a time when there is considerable concern about possible nuclear proliferation."

FAEs could certainly be adapted to make formidable warheads for the cruise missile, providing Canada and its clients with non-nuclear, first-strike capability.

The attention drawn to nuclear weapons obscures the development of conventional arms such as FAEs. And while McGill's only criteria for any research is that the results be published and not 'secret,' the development of FAEs in Canada continues unabated.



# Canada's nuclear resources

by Alice Murnighan

Uranium mining in Northern Saskatchewan is turning native territory into a radioactive wasteland. From Uranium City in the 1950's to the present situation in Wollaston Lake, native people's lives are threatened by uranium mining.

From 1933 to 1940, uranium ore was mined at Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories. The site re-opened in 1942 at the request of the U.S. government to provide uranium for the Manhattan Project which developed the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In 1953, Eldorado Gold Mining (later to become Eldorado Nuclear Ltd.), a crown corporation, and some private companies began mining in Uranium City. Most of the uranium was sold to the United States.

In the mid-70's, large deposits of uranium ore were discovered in the Athabasca Sandstone basin. Production jumped 64 per cent from 1980 to 1985 with the opening of Cluff Lake Mine in 1980 and Key Lake Mine in 1983.

By 1984, Canada was the world's top uranium producer, producing 11,200 tons of uranium concentrate. By 1985, 20 per cent of the world's uranium came from Saskatchewan. One California uranium broker was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying, "Saskatchewan is the Saudi Arabia of the uranium business."

Uranium from Saskatchewan is sold all over the world, to Argentina, France, India, Pakistan, South Korea, Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and West Germany.

Uranium and plutonium, a highly radioactive by-product of uranium, are used to make nuclear weapons.

But the land from which the uranium is extracted belongs to native Canadians. In fact, this is the case for 85% of the world's uranium. Land once thought to be barren and worthless is being expropriated from native Americans, Africans, and Australians, to extract the raw materials for nuclear weapons.

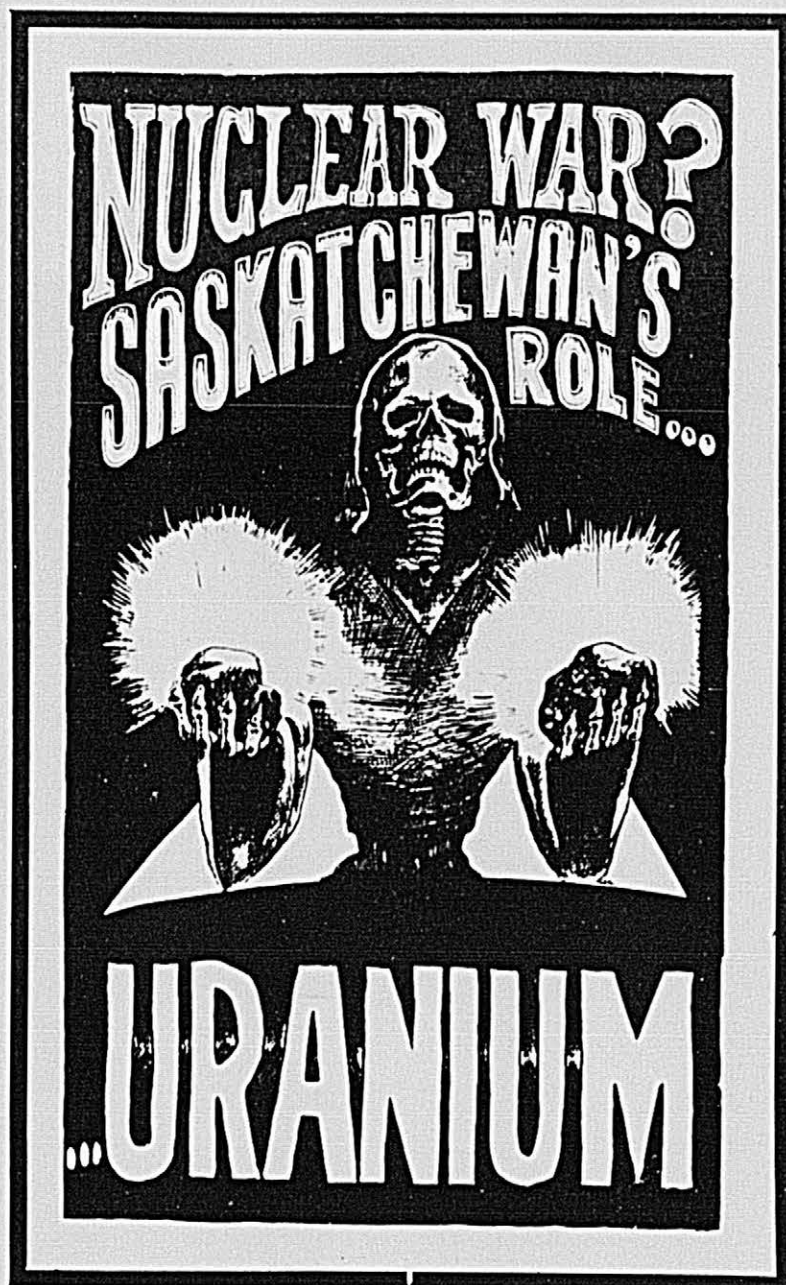
Over 25,000 Dene, Cree, and Metis live in 35 communities in Northern Saskatchewan. The north is almost entirely dominated by Canadian and foreign corporations who operate uranium mines in the area. The Saskatchewan government leases almost the entire North to crown and transnational corporations for uranium and other mineral development.

In giving the land over to mining interests, the provincial government has largely disregarded native land claims and aboriginal rights. Uranium mining provides jobs and revenue for many white residents but it is destroying the natives' way of life. Native people still obtain much of their food and some cash

income from hunting and fishing in the area.

Trap lines are burnt and wildlife is driven off to make way for the

life as well as contaminating rivers and streams. Radioactivity spreads through the area with every rainfall.



mines. Fish, reindeer, and moose meat, all contain radiation levels many times the allowed limit. There are deformities in the features of many moose.

The radioactivity released into lakes and streams from uranium mines accumulates in plants and animals to levels thousands of times the normal surrounding water concentration. Besides being directly exposed to radiation, native people also receive high doses of radiation through the food chain.

The mines have not solved unemployment problems in Northern Saskatchewan either. In some communities, unemployment in wage jobs run as high as 85-95 per cent. The mines do not always provide jobs for natives or other Northerners. In 1979, only 39 of the 307 employees at the Rabbit Lake mine came from the five nearby communities. In 1984, only 5 native people held permanent jobs at Rabbit Lake, and 5 at Collins Bay.

Tailings, a by-product of uranium mining which contains 85 per cent of the radioactivity of the original ore, will keep surrounding land radioactive for thousands of years. Tailings destroy nearby plant and animal

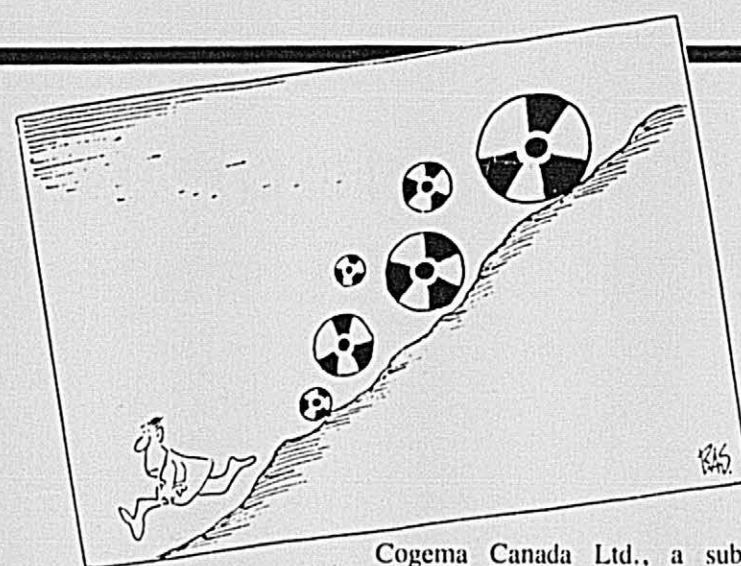
Hundreds of barrels of waste are produced as a by-product of every barrel of uranium ore, commonly known as yellow cake. In 1981 there were 15 million tons of solid waste in Saskatchewan. Wastes, two thirds liquid and one third solid, are presently accumulating at a rate of 6 million tons a year.

Wastes from the 25 open pit and underground mines that operated near Uranium City from 1953-1982 were dumped untreated onto nearby land. The local high school, Candu High, was built on top of the dump.

Some 12,000,000 tons of radioactive waste contaminated Lake Athabasca, which flows into the Arctic Ocean, during the 1950's and 60's. While some of this waste seeped into the lake from nearby disposal sites much of it was purposely dumped into the lake.

At the Rabbit Lake Mines, operated by Gulf Minerals from 1975-1983, now operated by Eldorado resources, a crown corporation, untreated wastes were dumped into Hidden Bay, in Wollaston Lake, from 1975-1977.

Key Lake Mine is half-owned by the provincial government's Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation



(SMDC) one third owned by Uranex, a West German Corporation, and 16.67 per cent owned by Eldorado. Cluff Lake is 80 per cent owned by AMOK, a French corporation, and 20 per cent by SMDC. AMOK is 30 per cent owned by the French Commissionat de L'Energie Atomique which manufactures and tests weapons. West Germany is known for its transfer of nuclear technology to South Africa and Brazil.

Cigar Lake, which contains 230,000,000 pounds of 12 per cent average grade uranium (so radioactive, robots may be needed to mine it) is owned by SMDC, Idemist, and the Montréal-based

Cogema Canada Ltd., a subsidiary of France's Compagnie Générale des Matières Nucleaires.

It is not the local people, but the Canadian Government, the Saskatchewan government, and foreign companies who benefit from this mining.

The total cost of the arms race cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The immediate, human costs are more relevant. The Canadian government and its crown corporations are contributing to the arms race, which threatens to destroy the human race. They are also exploiting the land and the rights of the native peoples of Northern Saskatchewan.

Nuclear near-uses:

## To press or not to press

by Gwen Schulman

*No more War! (1958)*  
The power to destroy the world by the use of nuclear weapons is a power that cannot be used — we cannot accept the idea of such monstrous immorality... The time has now come for the nations of the world to submit to the just requisition of their conduct by international law.

Linus Pauling, Nobel Peace Prize, 1962

A disbelief that nuclear war will ever occur has been most damaging to the peace movement. However, a look at history proves such an attitude to be wishful thinking.

The Deadly Connection conference at MIT in 1982 dealt with the relationship between nuclear war and U.S. intervention.

Daniel Ellsberg, a speaker at the conference, is most well-known for working on Secretary of Defense McNamara's 43-volume, top-secret U.S. foreign policy study on Vietnam, known as the Pentagon Papers, and then illegally releasing them to the public.

At the conference, Ellsberg presented various documented cases of American incentives or threats to launch nuclear weapons to protect U.S. troops, when conventional weapons did not appear sufficient.

"...When U.S. or allied tactical units were surrounded or cut off and in danger of defeat...the administration secretly gave consideration, far more seriously than was ever admitted to the public, to the use of tactical nuclear

weapons to defend them," said Ellsberg.

Ellsberg presented three cases of such near-use, none of which involve actual confrontations with Soviet troops:

- President Truman's press conference warning that nuclear weapons were under consideration, the day after marines were surrounded by Chinese troops at the Chasin Reservoir, Korea, November 30, 1950.

- Secretary of State Dulles' secret offer to Prime Minister Bideault of France of three tactical nuclear weapons in 1954 to relieve the French troops besieged by the Indochinese at Dienbienphu.

- Much public discussion in newspapers and in the Senate, of (true) reports that the White House had been advised of the possible necessity of nuclear weapons to defend marines surrounded at Khe Sanh, Vietnam, 1968.

Of course, none of these threats were ever carried out. However, it is important to note that in each case the nuclear threat was spurred by the belief that conventional weapons would not do the job and ultimately each case evolved into a situation where they could be used.

No American president has ever officially made a "no first use" commitment.

Several presidents have considered the use of nuclear weapons in what appeared to be hopeless situations.

No one can prove nuclear war will occur. No one can prove that it won't. Surely the only guarantee is to actively prevent it.



## Guatemala

## Cold War and the Third World

by Rebecca Bain

In the movie *The Day After*, nuclear Armageddon occurred as a result of superpower intervention and conventional warfare in Europe. While there are many scenarios for the start of World War Three, escalation of small-scale conflict resulting from superpower intervention in smaller 'strategically important' countries seems a likely cause of this nightmare.

Superpower intervention, whether in Hungary or in Guatemala, is justified as a defensive reaction to the other superpower's interference in its immediate sphere of influence.

But the real threat to the superpowers is, as Noam Chomsky writes, the "aspirations of the people (in the 'broad domains') themselves," because they run contrary to superpower interests.

The Cold War is a competition between the Soviet Union and the United States to extend and solidify their respective spheres for their own ends.

Chomsky describes the goals of American foreign policy in Latin America, its immediate sphere of influence, as the maintenance of

Ever since it first intervened in Latin America, the U.S. has supported governments which provide favourable conditions for American companies at the expense of the country's people.

Latin American governments which provide American companies with land deals, tax concessions and abundant cheap labour are the governments the U.S. supports.

This is the kind of government which the United Fruit Company found in Guatemala at the turn of the century. Aside from having plenty of prime banana land, "Guatemala's government was the region's weakest, most corrupt and most pliable. In short, the country offered an 'ideal investment climate,'" said ex-company official Thomas McCann.

The success of the United Fruit Company was so dependent on the dictatorial rule of Guatemala that it enlisted the help of the Eisenhower administration and the CIA to overthrow the democratically elected Arbenz administration in 1954.

Arbenz had expropriated hundreds of thousands of acres of idle land from United Fruit, and

tion of Latin America, 38 per cent of all disappeared Latin Americans are from Guatemala) — in a country of only eight million.

With over 300 American corporations, Guatemala has the largest amount of U.S. investment in Latin America. Following the 1954 coup, the American influence in Guatemala remained strong.

From 1966 to 1968, Green Berets were stationed in Guatemala, ostensibly for manoeuvres. Guatemalan military and police personnel were trained in the United States. The U.S. also provided millions of dollars in military hardware, including napalm, to the Guatemalan junta.

Touted as a gesture of benevolence, Kennedy's "Alliance for Progress," agricultural development aid program did not alleviate the conditions of poverty and famine in Guatemala. Instead, it benefited export-oriented agribusiness firms, mostly American-owned.

While Guatemalan beef production rose during the 1960's, beef consumption fell by 13 per cent.

The U.S. Congress voted to limit U.S. aid to Guatemala in 1977 following numerous reports of severe human rights abuses by the Guatemalan army.

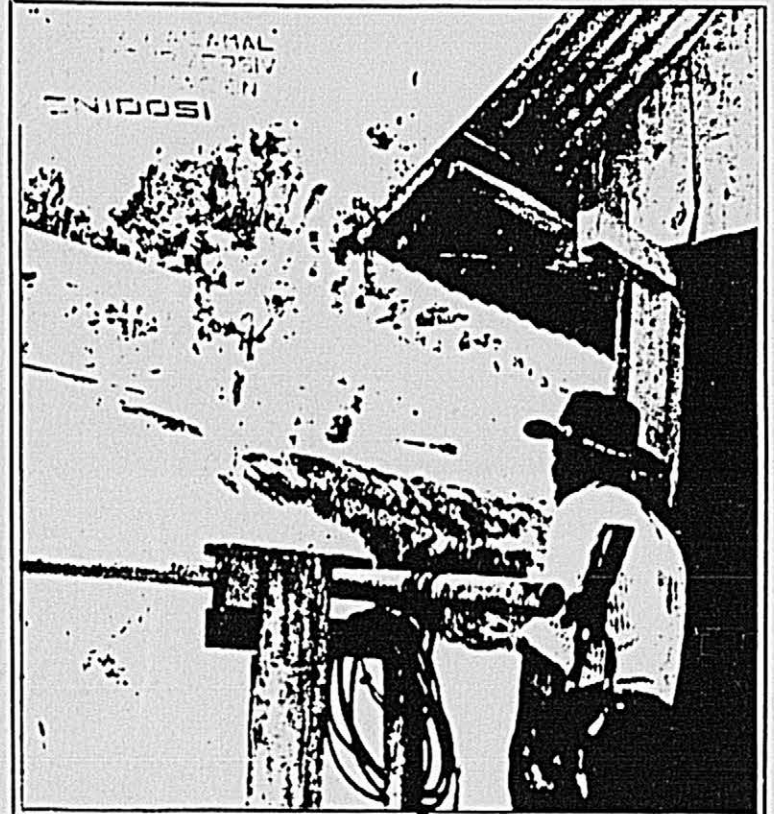
But U.S. military aid to Guatemala continued through indirect and covert channels. In 1982, \$36 million worth of American tanks were shipped to Guatemala through Belgium and the Dominican Republic.

The covert aspect of the Guatemala-U.S. relationship in part explains why the country has failed to attract the attention of the North American media of late. In January 1986, Vincent Cerezo, a civilian, took power, ostensibly ending the oppression associated with military rule.

But it is clear that the military still controls the country. Killings and disappearances have lessened to some extent, but the Cerezo government has refused to investigate past human rights violations by the army.

Hundreds of thousands of peasants have been forced into "model villages," administered by the army. Sophisticated psychological 're-education' techniques are used to erase attitudes of resistance. One army officer described this as "taking out the old cassette and putting a new one in."

Adult males are also forced to serve in "Civil Defence Patrols." The people police themselves.



A "re-education camp" in Guatemala. The sign says: "New Acamel settlement, an anti-subversive, disciplined and organized community. Welcome!"

For the moment, Guatemalan counter-insurgency is a highly successful exercise in local containment, not only at the national level but also at the village and individual level.

But conditions in model villages are subhuman. On plantations wages remain very low, \$3.50 per day for men and from \$0.50 to \$1.00 for women. Nine out of 10 families have plots of land insufficient for basic subsistence.

Sanitation and health care are

grossly inadequate. Eighty-two per cent of all children are malnourished. Half will die before the age of six. Life expectancy for Mayans, Guatemala's indigenous people and 65 per cent of the population, is 44 years.

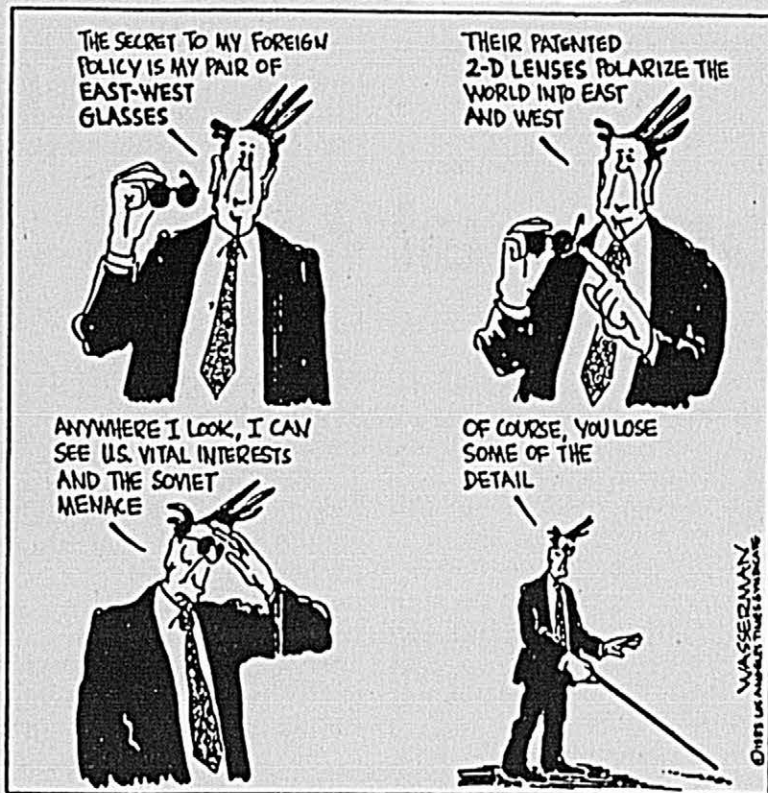
Many Guatemalans have fled the country. There are 200,000 Guatemalan refugees in Mexico alone.

Guatemalans will not be able to provide cheap labour for agribusiness companies forever.

Eventually, the peasants will have to fight back and win, or continue to die.

The United States has shown its willingness to use nuclear weapons in Vietnam on numerous occasions (see article this issue). The issues of superpower intervention in the Third World — of which Guatemala is one example — and disarmament are inextricably linked.

## CENTRAL AMERICA



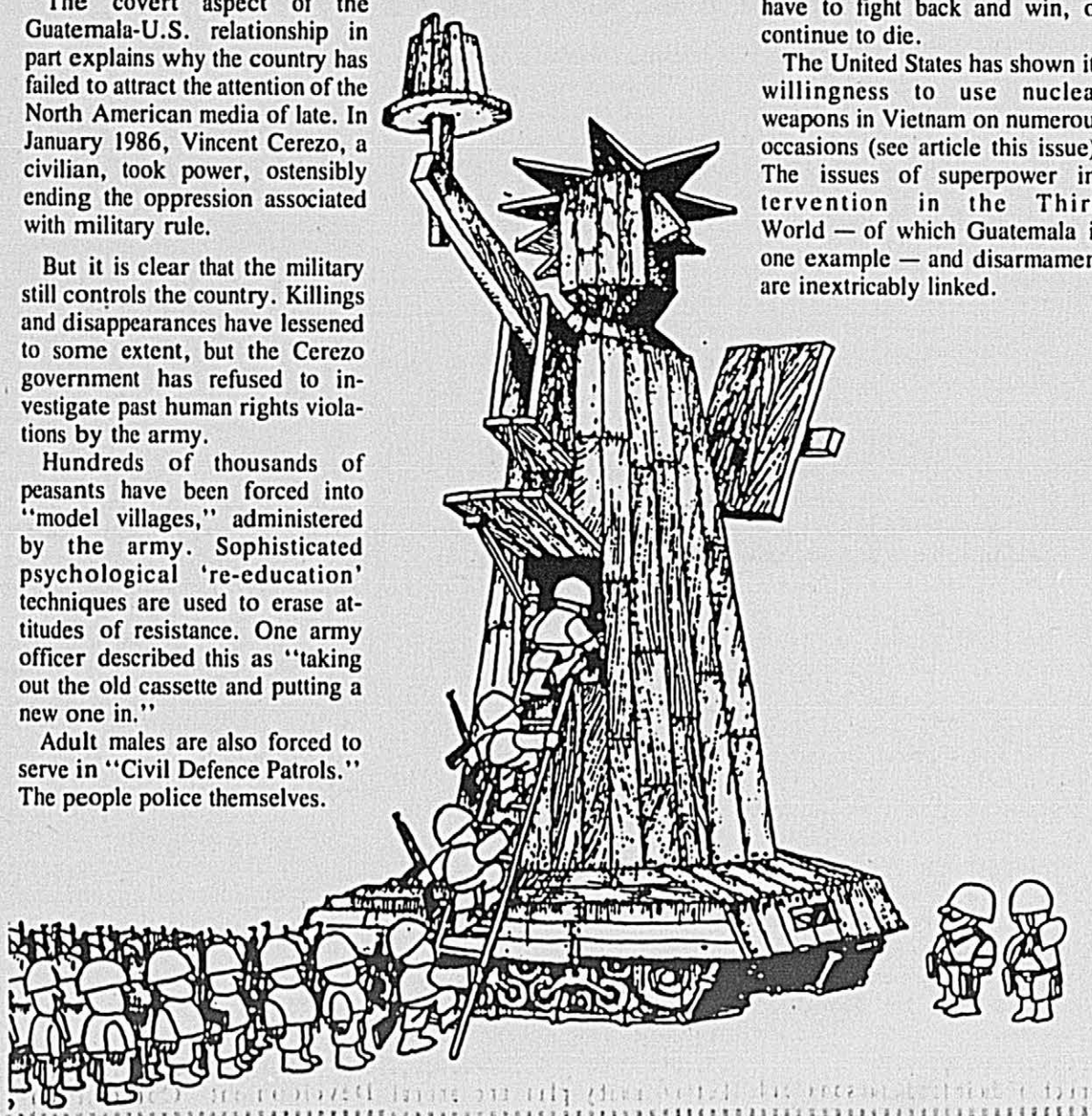
"order and discipline within broad domains," with a view to "improving the climate for business operations and safeguarding the fundamental freedom — the freedom to exploit."

The U.S. has long seen Central America as central to its 'interests.' In 1927, Undersecretary of State Robert Olds said, "We do control the destinies of Central America and we do so for the simple reason that the national interest absolutely dictates such a course... Until now Central America has always understood that governments which we recognize and support stay in power, while those we do not recognize and support fail."

redistributed it to landless peasant farmers. The ten years that Arbenz and his predecessor ruled Guatemala were the only democratic governments Guatemala has seen in over a century.

It was not to see any more. The coup set off "30 years of dictatorship that probably resembled Nazi Germany more closely than any other government in the contemporary world," writes Chomsky.

By the early 1980s, the repression had reached genocidal proportions: over 100,000 killed, including the massacre of 440 entire villages; one million displaced; tens of thousands 'disappeared' (though Guatemalans make up just 4 per cent of the total popula-





# Peace march ignored by media

by Penny Pattison

1986 witnessed one of the most significant peace movements in U.S. history. Unfortunately, the media and the public did not.

On March 1, four hundred people left their jobs, homes and TV sets to walk across the country in the name of peace and in support of global nuclear disarmament. Everyone from grandmothers, students, and yuppie business couples to Buddhist monks marched 3701.4 miles from Los Angeles California to Capitol Hill, Washington DC.

For eight and a half months, they lived in tents, camped on roadsides, and ate beans and rice.

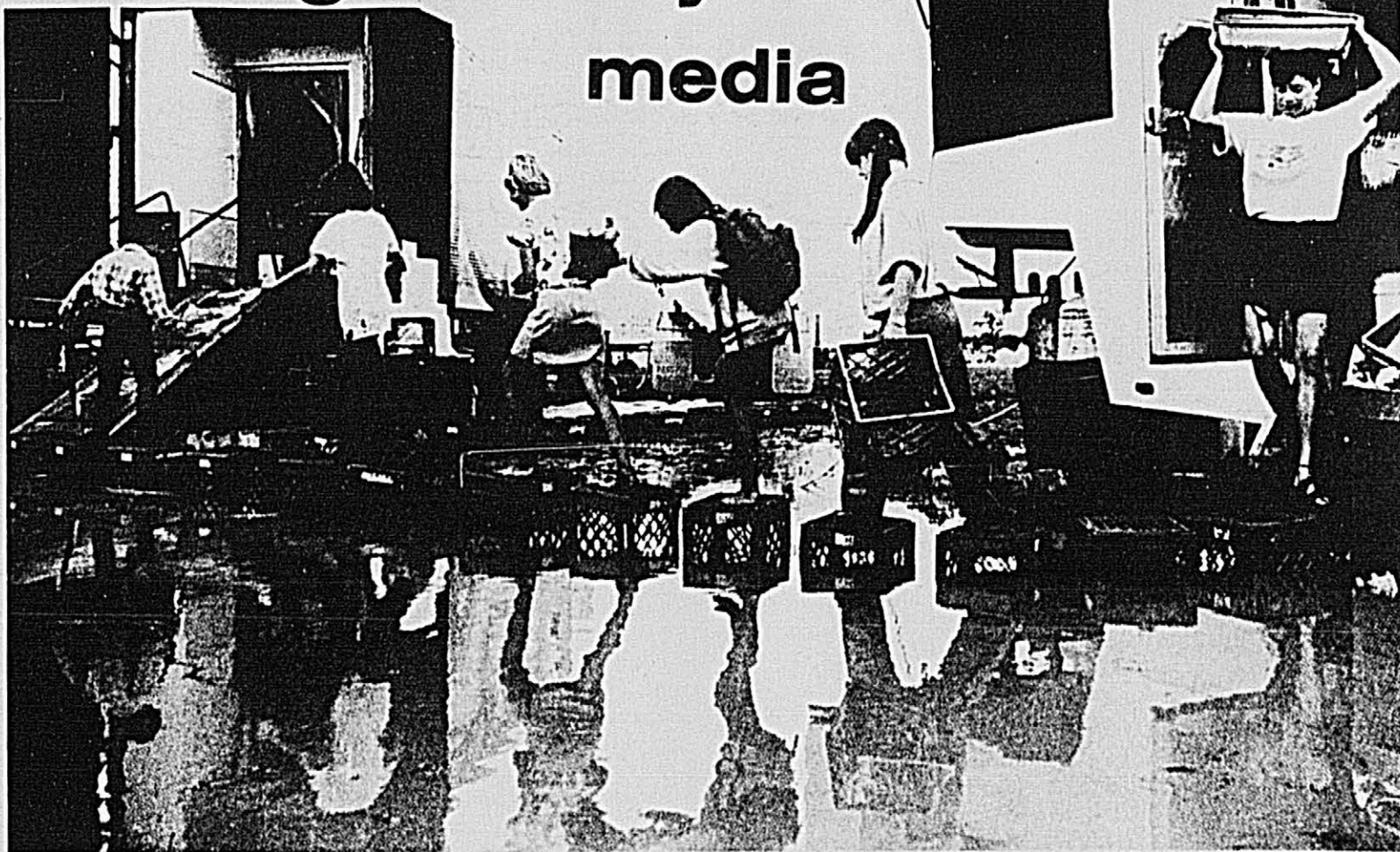
The movement was organized by David Mivner in connection with Pro Peace, a large, 'professional' peace lobby group. It was to be privately sponsored, operating on a very large budget.

Thirteen days into the march, Mivner announced that Pro Peace was broke, backer support was withdrawn, the March was cancelled and everyone should go home.

The marchers, however, were not easily discouraged. Despite the odds against them, they made a personal commitment to keep going.

People responded. Local firemen in a small Nebraska town turned on their hoses to cool the marchers from the heat. The Dial-a-Pizza shop donated twenty pizzas in Laurel, Maryland. A Philadelphia dentist offered free teeth cleaning to 120 marchers.

"We camped in Harlem and it



was beautiful," marcher Kevin Deame told *The Rolling Stone*. Deame, a thirty year old computer programmer, left his insurance job in Hartford, Connecticut, to participate in the march.

"Everyone came out with food and drinks and thanked us. It seems like the poorer people are, the better they respond," he said.

Kent Frieser, a Denver engineer who left his job for the march when it passed through Colorado said, "it never failed, whenever we went into a 'bad

neighbourhood' that was really dangerous, the people were always warmer and friendlier."

"I grew up in a typical white neighbourhood myself and it was a real blow to me. The people in bad neighbourhoods are not always who we think they are. The lesson for me is that the Soviet Union is probably the ultimate bad neighbourhood."

The march was an education for everyone who participated. They saw the beauty of the country, the

warmth and generosity of its people. Most importantly, they learned that speaking out for peace is neither romantic nor futile.

The group did justice to 1986, the United Nations' "Year of International Peace". It is ironic though, that in a country whose president claims to be "The Great Peacemaker" the movement went practically unnoticed by the national media.

It didn't have the financial backing or celebrity appeal of Live Aid or Hands Across

America. It didn't have Coke or Kenny Rogers. No t-shirts, buttons or sun visors. This march wasn't a commodity.

It was, however, a genuine grass-roots movement for peace that will not be forgotten by the marchers or the people they touched.

"We planted seeds," Frieser said. "The children understood. Everywhere people were so giving. I have to believe we planted seeds."

## A nuclear free Montreal?

by Stephanie Lachowicz

In May, 1986, the USS Glover, an American warship, docked in Montréal. Although the Glover may not have been carrying any nuclear weapons, it possessed the capability to do so.

But if Montréal's new Montréal Citizen's Movement (MCM) administration lives up to its promises, it may remove not only the threat of the Glover, but that of all nuclear presence in Montréal.

Section 11.22 of the MCM party platform states, "The MCM will recommend that Montréal be declared a nuclear free zone."

In addition, the MCM pledges to support "all activities in favor of peace and disarmament," "to educate the public about the dangers of nuclear war," and to ask the Canadian government "to propose a world referendum on nuclear disarmament to the UN general assembly."

The MCM policy on nuclear disarmament contrasts directly with the policy of Montréal's former ruling élite, the Civic Party. Former Mayor, Jean Drapeau refused to entertain any motion on peace or disarmament while he was in power. He considered disarmament an issue "outside municipal jurisdiction."

Mayor Jean Doré has publicly

rejected Drapeau's argument.

"When you are a citizen of the city, you are also a citizen of the world," Doré said.

However, the discrepancy between election promises and incumbent reality is often wide.

"In effect, it remains to be seen what kinds of concrete measures the MCM will use in working out this policy," said Andrea Levy, a member of the MCM executive council.

On December 17, the City Council passed a motion agreeing to "study the possibility" of forming a committee which would organize a referendum asking voters to declare Montréal a nuclear free zone. The motion was sponsored by Mile End councillor, Konstantin Georgoulas.

The proposed committee would work with disarmament groups to educate the public about the dangers of nuclear weapons. As well, the committee would study the problems that might arise were Montréal declared a nuclear free zone.

Since Canadian ships are not nuclear equipped, a ban on nuclear weapons within Montréal would affect mainly American warships. This would clash with policies established in Ottawa.

In order to ban companies con-

nected with the nuclear arms industry from Montréal, zoning by-laws would have to be altered. This would involve Montréal in a legal and bureaucratic tangle — the corporations are unlikely to take kindly to eviction.

At present, according to Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), no nuclear weapons are produced nor is nuclear power generated in Montréal. The only nuclear reactor in Québec is located along the St. Lawrence River near Trois Rivières.

The MCM's campaign for a nuclear free zone began in the early 1980s. Originally, concerns over disarmament were voiced at local MCM meetings. The concerns spread, leading to the eventual endorsement of a world-wide referendum on disarmament in the MCM party platform.

In 1984, the district of Mile End overwhelmingly passed a referendum favoring the concept of a nuclear free Montréal.

Doré, then still a member of the opposition, attempted to introduce a motion in City Hall, calling for a city-wide referendum on nuclear disarmament. He used the Mile End referendum as support for his motion, which was seconded by current executive council chair Michael Fainstat. Drapeau,

however, refused to consider Doré's motion.

Subsequent referenda in the districts of Snowdon-Victoria and Côte-des-Neiges were also used as leverage to introduce two more disarmament motions to City Hall. Again, Drapeau refused to consider them.

Around the time that the MCM began petitioning City Hall with its non-nuclear strategy, another disarmament movement was beginning within the party.

At a November, 1984 MCM district association meeting in Snowdon-Victoria, decided to strike a committee "to investigate the possible control of future and present military industries in the City of Montréal."

The committee reported to the MCM party congress in the Fall of 1985. They found that military industries present not only a humanitarian threat, but an economic menace as well.

"Military investments and production generally create fewer jobs, direct and indirect, per dollar, than all other types of production of goods and services," said the committee's report.

For example, with an investment of \$1 billion, 76 000 jobs can be created in the military sector. For the same amount, 86,000

to 187,000 jobs are created in the civilian sectors of public works, construction, and education.

The findings of this committee led to the adoption of sections 6.12 and 6.13 of the MCM platform. Those sections outline the MCM's "opposition to the establishment of new military industries" in Montréal, and support of any "effort to reconvert existing industries involved in military production" into socially useful industries.

To meet this objective, the MCM would create a fund which would subsidize industries seeking to convert from military to civilian production. This fund would be administered by representatives from municipal, national, union and managerial authorities.

In order to insure that reconversion is carried out, now that the MCM is in power, a group has formed in the Snowdon-Victoria District to preserve the interests of reconversion. An informal watchdog group, the group is a coalition of citizens concerned with demilitarizing Montréal.

Said one member, "Either you believe in peace or you don't. Let's show that we believe in peace and start disarming ourselves."



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Elwood H. Smith

Faculty of Religious Studies, Thomas Sinew, *Ontoanalysis to logoanalysis in art* exhibition of paintings, reception at 16h30.

McGill Crossroads presents *Canada world youth: development in action*, Union 107-108, 19h00.

McGill Ukrainian Students' Assoc. presents *The internment of Ukrainians in Canada during the First World War* with Prof. John Thompson, Lea 232 at 19h30.

Medical Students' Society McGill Medical Blood Drive '87 10h00-18h00, 6th floor, McIntyre Medical Bldg.

Social Work film series presents *The boy who turned off*, Wilson Hall, rm 110 at 13h00.

Management Undergraduate Society party, 20h00 in the Union Ballroom

McGill Graduate Christian Fellowship, *Couselling, a christian review* 12h00, Thomson House, 3650 McTavish.

Ensemble studio, *Antigone* at Union Players' Theatre, 20h00, tickets \$5.50.

Fiesta El Salvador with Kenny Wilson Ensemble, *Sol de America*, and the *Headcutters*. Benefit dance, 20h00, 2515 Delisle, metro Lionel-Groulx.

Access McGill showing *Ferris Bueller's day off* to raise funds for a talking computer for visually impaired students, 19h00 in FDA auditorium

Society *Chemistry for the public — atomic power, boom or boom?*, 19h30, Otto Maass Chemistry bldg, rm 110.

PSSA/DESA ski trip & night skiing. Sign up in the Arts building lobby or contact DESA in Arts 305. You need only be taking one English or Political Science course to attend.

McGill Psychology Students' Assoc. ski trip to Mt. St. Sauveur for night skiing, tickets \$15 available in 7/11 Stewart Biology.

Religious Studies Students Association wine & cheese, 19h00, at Yellow Door on Aylmer.

ASUS presents *The Killing Fields*, Lea 26 at 19h30, \$1.50.

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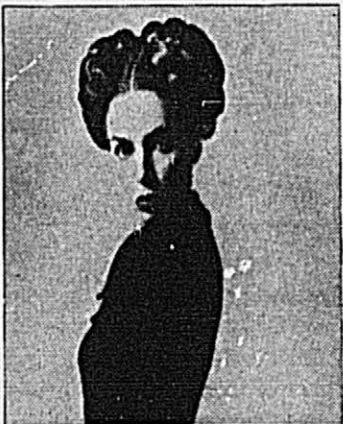
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NOTICE TO D.R.O.'s

Please note that all district returning  
officers (D.R.O.'s) are required to attend  
one of the following information  
sessions:

**Tuesday, March 3**  
3:30 pm, Rm 107 / 108\*

**Wednesday, March 4**  
4:30 pm, Rm 302\*

\* University Centre



**Andrew Dinsmore**  
Chief Returning Officer



# Cruising Canada

by Carrie Morita

The Federal government renewed its five year agreement with the American government to test the cruise missile on Canadian soil this week.

In February 1983, the Trudeau government signed the 5-year CANUSTEP (Canada — United States Test and Evaluation Program) agreement to permit cruise missile testing in Canada.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) chose Canada as a test site because it claims that the Alberta site will "approximate the Eurasian-Russian land mass."

Canada justified the CANUSTEP agreement saying it was Canada's contribution to NATO. Many who opposed the tests quickly pointed out that the air-launched cruise missile is not a NATO weapon. It is carried by U.S. bombers, and is thus a U.S. strategic weapon, under the command and control of the U.S., not NATO.

Amidst protest and controversy, the first Canadian testing of the cruise missile took place on March 6, 1984. Since then, five more tests have taken place.

Cruise missile testing was suspended at the request of the Canadian government following back-to-back test failures on January 22 and February 25, 1986.

The first missile "landed" 12km short of its target, the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range which straddles the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. The missile was found the next day broken in three pieces; the official report said that a parachute which was supposed to ease the missile down failed to open. Later reports stated that the missile had run out of fuel after encountering headwinds.

About a month later, a second cruise plunged into the Beaufort Sea immediately after it was launched from an American B-52 bomber. The engine had failed to start.

On October 2, 1986, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, announced that the federal government would permit resumption of cruise missile test flights in Canada.

However, Canada does more than simply test cruise missiles. Litton Systems (Canada) Ltd. is a major contractor for the U.S. DoD and currently manufactures parts for the electronic guidance system of the cruise.

Litton received a \$26.4 million grant to subsidize its production of the guidance system through the Canadian government's Defense Industry Productivity Program (DIPP). The US DoD contracts were worth about \$80 million to Litton.

The cruise missile is a highly destabilizing deadly weapon. It is small (approx. 6m), making it very easy to conceal. It can fit in a garage, yet it's capable of carrying a nuclear warhead 15 times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb.

When functional, the cruise is

very accurate. Its Canadian-built computer guidance system enables it to hit targets over a range of 2500 kilometres. Cruise missiles can be deployed on land, sea or air.

Cruise missiles can also elude radar detection, flying less than 60 metres above the ground using a TERCOM (terrain contour matching) guidance system.

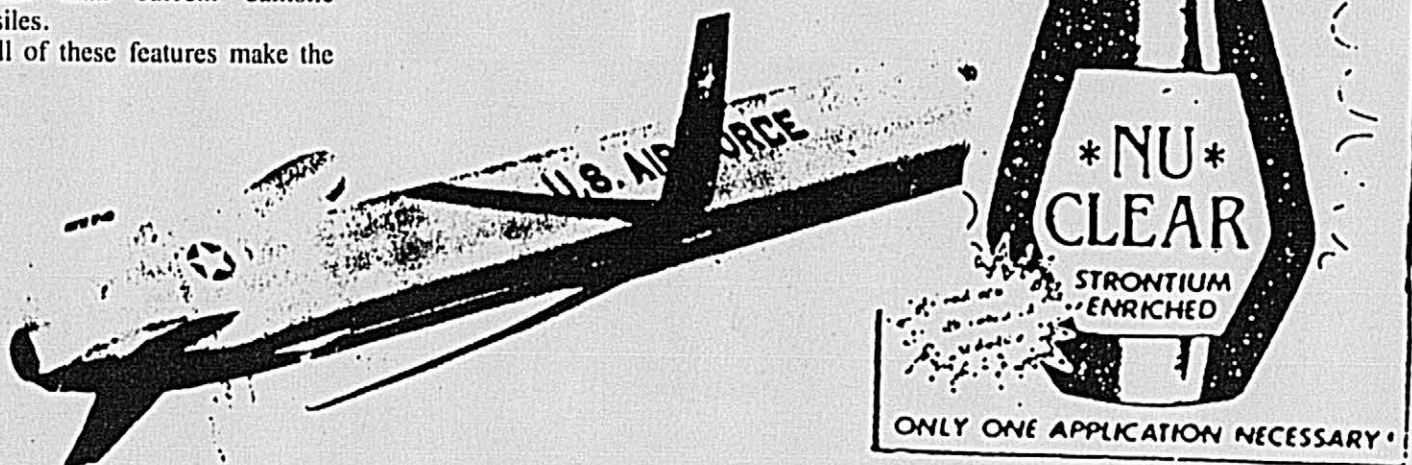
Cruise missiles are very quiet, flying below the speed of sound to avoid the sonic boom effect. They have a "lethality" 30 times greater than current ballistic missiles.

All of these features make the

cruise missile a formidable weapon. A single B-52 bomber is capable of carrying 20 missiles, each one costing \$1.2 million. The Reagan administration plans to build 5000 — enough kilotons for 165 World War II's.

According to Major Quenneville at the St. Hubert Canadian Armed Forces base, there is a test scheduled for the week of April 23.

For more information, contact McGill Project Ploughshares in Rm. 416 of the Union Building or at the 3rd Annual Peace Fest on Saturday, February 28th, in the Alley.



## Taking nukes to court

by Angie Barrados

Never mind the thorny moral questions surrounding regional or global annihilation. Nuclear weapons themselves may soon be illegal.

The World Federalists have launched a legal initiative to obtain a court declaration stating that nuclear weapons, their manufacture, possession, deployment and planned use are illegal. They hope to make Canada the world's first judicial nuclear weapons free zone and to remove Canada from participation in U.S. nuclear strategies.

The World Federalists are being backed up by a wide coalition of groups, including Lawyers for Social Responsibility, Operation Dismantle and Greenpeace, among others. This widely-based support is seen as a sign to the courts and the Canadian government of the prevailing public opinion against nuclear weapons.

The Canadian government has consistently voted against a nuclear freeze at the United Nations, contrary to public wishes, but in accordance with pressures from the U.S. government.

Operation Dismantle's appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada to stop the testing of cruise missiles established the principle that government decisions on foreign policy are subject to the court's review, since Parliament may not violate the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter. This situation is unique to the Canada, since the American and British courts lack jurisdiction to hear cases of this nature.

The coalition intends to argue that nuclear weapons violate international law. Over many years,

legal principles governing the conduct of war have evolved through agreements such as those at the Hague in 1899 and 1907, and at Geneva in 1929, 1949 and 1979. Numerous treaties protect civilians from atrocities, and recognize the illegality of reprisals that are disproportionate to their provocation. The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg after World War II declared that the elimination of all or part of a civilian population is a "crime against humanity."

The law of war also prohibits the use of weapons that would violate the neutral jurisdiction of non-participating states or modify the environment. Nuclear weapons clearly violate these principles considering their massively destructive nature and the wide-spread radioactive fallout they produce.

The illegality of nuclear weapons in Canadian domestic law will also be argued in court. The groups will refer to section 7 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms (the right to life, liberty and security of person), the Criminal Code, and the Geneva Convention Act. Common law and natural law arguments will also be used.

The coalition of groups is optimistic about their case, and hope to establish a precedent for other countries. They are also hoping to raise public awareness and strengthen international law in general. Mr. Wright, president of Lawyers for Social Responsibility, is confident that law can be used to further the anti-nuclear cause and "is just now starting to come to the fore of the peace movement."

## Minding the Arctic

**VANCOUVER (CUP):** A recent proposal to put anti-submarine mines in Canada's Arctic waters should stimulate debate on the nation's role in the western alliance, two leading analysts said at a recent University of British Columbia debate.

Military historian and journalist Gwynne Dyer said the proposal is "marvelous" because it highlights Canada's critical strategic relationship with the two superpowers.

"I'm not really crazy about mining our Arctic waters, but I think it's a lovely idea," Dyer said.

Dyer also advocated Canada's withdrawal from NATO in a debate with Doug Ross a UBC political science professor.

Dyer said the major argument used against using Captod mines was the possibility of computer

error, as the weapons are programmed to distinguish between "friendly" and "unfriendly" ships and submarines.

The proposal was made in a report by David Cox, research director at the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security in Ottawa. Cox argued the mines would deter both US and Soviet submarines and "signal Canadian determination to refuse to passively accept the militarization of the Canadian Arctic."

Defence minister Perrin Beatty immediately said the idea was not an option, but UBC professor Doug Ross disagreed.

"That's the kind of proposal we have to be looking at rather than automatically saying submarines are the answer and nothing else will do," he said.

Although Ross made a similar

proposal at a 1986 conference in Toronto, he said a better way to assert sovereignty for civil, environmental or military purposes won't be a limited number of northern bases and aircraft.

During the earlier debate on NATO membership, which drew about 450 people, Ross argued there is little Canadian influence within the alliance because other members perceive Canada as a "free rider," unwilling to contribute its full financial share. Whereas Canada spent 2.1 per cent of GNP on defence in 1983, the United Kingdom spent 5.5 per cent.

"This is a product of not spending enough on defence," he said. "We need to combat the American commitment to nuclear war fighting strategies, which people in Ottawa do not want to touch with a ten foot pole."



## classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily, Room B-03, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Deadline is 2:00 p.m., two weekdays prior to publication. McGill students: \$2.50 per day; for 3 consecutive days, \$2.00 per day; more than 3 days \$1.75 per day. McGill faculty and staff: \$3.50 per day. All others: \$4.00 per day. Exact change only, please. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

## 341 — APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

5950 Ave du Parc, near Bernard Ave, completely renovated building, from 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 rooms, fridge and stove included, call 277-2528.

To sublet large 3 1/2, pool, sauna, corner of University / Milton, March 1 to June 30. \$450/month, heat included. Phone 845-3618.

Roommate wanted to share large 4 1/2 on Queen Mary. Fully furnished except for bed. March 1 - August 21 with option to sublet. \$270. Call 739-9222.

Looking for female roommate to share 6 1/2 with two others. Atwater metro. Laundry. \$230/mo + utilities. Ph: 937-1845.

Large 2 1/2 to sublet, available May to August with option to renew. Fridge, oven, hot water, electricity included. \$300/month, Outremont. 279-1567.

## 343 — MOVERS

Moving? All local moves done quickly and carefully by student with large closed truck. Fully equipped, reasonable rates. Call Stéphane - 288-8005.

Student with his large van will help you move at a very reasonable cost. Call Turan anytime at 747-0307.

## 350 — JOBS

Dentist needed to work full-time, in modern dental clinic, in high volume area. Interested parties please call (515) 270-1326 and speak with Tula.

Camp Maromac, a children's resident summer camp, requires staff for the following positions from June 27 to August 11, 1987. Counsellors. Instructors for: swimming, sailing, sailboarding, canoeing, waterskiing, tennis, land sports, gymnastics, computers, music, arts & crafts, registered nurses, nurses' aides, secretaries, waitresses, assistant cooks, potwashers. Excellent salary and working conditions. Call between 9 am & 5 pm, Monday to Friday, 933-4836.

Swimming instructor, national lifeguard certificate or equivalent. Lake Memphremagog, Sargent's Bay Yacht Club. July and August. Call P. Frankel, 933-7963, or V. Aitken, 933-2981.

Sailing instructor, CYA certification as an assistant instructor. Lake Memphremagog, Sargent's Bay Yacht Club. July and August. Call P. Frankel, 933-7963, or V. Aitken, 933-2981.

## 352 — HELP WANTED

Pet Rabbit — needed by Sat., March 28 for one week of theatre performances. Will be well cared for. Complimentary tickets. 482-6778 or 281-6475 or 277-7659.

Part-time cashier needed. Harvest Natural Foods, 1695 de Maisonneuve W (corner St Mathieu). Apply in person. No experience necessary.

3rd year Commerce / accounting student needed for part-time bookkeeping for small business on LaCordaire Blvd. 327-9168, please leave message.

## 354 — TYPING SERVICES

Word processing IBM PC. Open 7 days. Term papers \$1.50 / double-spaced, resums, thesis, bindings. 2 mins. from McGill campus. NSE 289-9096 anytime.

Typing services French & English a stone's throw from McGill. Term papers, resums and multiple letters. From 8:30 am - 5:30 pm. Mrs. C. Frenette. 844-9817.

Theses, Term Papers, Resums. 18 years experience. Rapid Service. 7 days a week. \$1.50/double-spaced. IBM (2 min. from McGill Campus) Mrs. Paulette Vigneault 288-9638 or 288-0016.

One-day service. B.Commerce background. Editing if required. Quality work. Error-proof. Improved final mark guaranteed. Use "buzz" words. Skilled with words. Electronic memorywriter. Academic papers, cases, CVs. 340-9470.

Typing Services: English — term papers, resums and essays. \$1.00 / page double spaced for students. Rachel 933-0078. Days and evenings. Near McGill.

Word processing, term papers, resums, multi-letters, manuscripts. For a modest fee you can dictate your paper either in our office or at home. Dactylographie NDG Typing: 482-1512.

Typing Services - French and English — term papers, resums, essays, manuscripts - rates (double spaced) \$1.50/pg. André 289-9723. Nights and weekends.

Word processing: tender treatment of your text, treatises, translations, term papers, theses. Call for details 483-2961.

For all your typing jobs (essays, resums, etc.) call Clara at 354-0315.

Word processing: term papers, thesis, novels, mailing lists, resums with no spelling errors guaranteed. Translation services available. O.B.S. 931-3934.

Word processing, IBM PC. Theses, term papers, resums, rapid service done with letter quality printer. Call: Maria 989-9628.

Fast, accurate, reasonable typist. NDG 486-9892.

IBM Selectric, \$1.50/page. Pick-up via McGill. If no answer leave message on answering machine. 697-0714.

Fast, accurate, professional typing / proof-reading. Work handled with care. Excellence guaranteed. \$2.00/pg. Editorial services available. Harriett 277-2796.

Thesis: one draft & one corrected final from \$2.15/page. Term papers \$1.50, same day service \$2.00. LM Typing Service, Guy Metro 989-9432.

Bilingual professional services. Translation, resums, cover letters, editing, typing of theses, etc. 342-8197 8:30 am - 5 pm; 472-4621 evenings, week-ends.

## 356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Guaranteed higher grades, guarantee you'll pass every course through unlimited hypnosis and flotation or money refunded. Call Mrs. Miriam Praw, 464-4421.

Complete word processing services available using Wordperfect, including theses, major papers, editing, and teaching. Pick-up and delivery. Call Supportexte, 487-2116.

Tutor available: experienced. Chem., Physics, Bio., Math, etc. Reasonable, negotiable rates. Steven: 286-1049. Don't wait 'till it's too late!

Fat ain't where it's at! You can look great too, without bizarre diets. Learn balance and moderation while having fun! Rick Blatter, Health & Fitness Consultant.

IBM and other brand name typewriters, rent (\$30+ month), repair (\$20+), sale (\$170+). For more info: Dan 767-1948.

"We're in the business of going into business." Do you have a good business concept or innovative product? We can assist with financing, marketing and business guidance. Please phone Brian Goldberg: 651-8611.

Word processing. French and English - theses, term papers - one draft and one corrected paper - rates \$1.50/page (double-spaced). Don't hesitate, call Communtex at 627-1014.

Word Processing. Professional editing included. Theses, books, major student papers. Five years' experience. Will edit you diskettes. Tape transcription. Translation. Adjacent Snowdon Metro. 737-9760.

Pool Plaza drycleaners: (between Sherbrooke & Dr. Penfield). Students special: 10% off on everything cleaned including leather • suede • shoe repair! 3460 Peel, 286-9693.

If a bus tour to see Dolly Parton in Akron, Ohio is not your idea of adventure travel... give us a call! Trekking trips to Nepal, India and Thailand! Canadian Himalayan Expedi-

tions: (416) 535-1447.

## 361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Polo golf shirts by Ralph Lauren, 11 colours. XL-L-M. 100% cotton. Good price! Phone 485-3244 anytime.

Typewriters, TVs, vacuums, \$25 up. Humidifiers, heaters, alarm clocks, projectors and all kinds of household goods. Repairs, sales, trade-in, warranted. 51 Bernard W., corner Clark, 279-0389.

Vintage Heintzman upright-grand (numbered) for sale. Full tone, no tuning needed. Carved legs. Price \$1000 firm. Phone 744-4702.

Assorted bedroom furniture including dresser with mirror, futon, light weight desk and much more. Call Robyn at 482-5394.

Attention divers! Inexpensive accommodations available in Cozumel, Mexico - a diver's island in the Caribbean. Interested? Call Pat 482-4160.

## 367 — CARS FOR SALE

1984 Renault 5 GTL. Mechanics and body A-1. AM-FM radio and cassette deck. Michelin winter tires. \$3450 or best offer. Phone 523-7504.

## 370 — RIDES

Ride wanted to New York City, Connecticut or any points South. Willing to share driving, expenses, witty repartee, picnic baskets. Any weekend warrants serious consideration, how about this one? 392-8959 daytimes (before 16h00) M-F.

## 374 — PERSONAL

If you need to see only one show this year check out "Crazy Felix" in the Alley. Friday, February 27th at 9:00 pm. \$1 cover.

## 383 — LESSONS OFFERED

Guitar lessons offered by highly qualified, experienced teacher. All levels. Classical, jazz, folk & rock. Ross MacIver 481-4952.

Vocal lessons, leçons vocales. Call Susan Workin at 486-6713, Snowdon, Montreal.

LSAT / GMAT Prep courses for Mar. 21 GMAT classes - Mar. 6, 7, 8; Jun. LSAT classes - May 28, 30, 31\* (in Ottawa). (416) 923-PREP, 1-800-387-1262. We offer

courses in Toronto, Ottawa and Montréal. \*A full day session.

## 385 — NOTICES

Grand Opening: Galerie de Ho. Saturday 28 February 1987. Sophie Ho: Chinese painting exhibition. Classes available. 102 de la Gauchetière W., 1st floor. 392-1048.

So hip it hurts — so cool it's hot; Lost Control - a fashion statement. Gertrude's Pub, Saturday February 28th. You won't want to miss it!

Motown Dance: Union B-09 / B-10, Saturday, Feb. 28, 21h00. Tickets available at Union 404, \$3 in advance, \$4 at the door. Sponsored by the BSN.

Ferris Bueller's Day Off. Sponsored by Access McGill to raise funds for a talking computer for visually impaired students. Feb 26 & 27, FDA Auditorium. 7 pm. Tickets on sale at Sadie's and at the door. \$2.24. Help out your fellow students.

Billiards - 8 ball tournament, registration \$3.50 in Gertrude's Monday, March 2nd. \$100.00, \$50.00, \$25.00 for 1st, 2nd & 3rd prizes respectively.

Women - celebrate in solidarity on March 6. Relieve patriarchal tension on the dance-floor and with Hysterical Women. Buy a raffle ticket for a chance to win dinner at Santopole and help Chez Doris. Union Ballroom 8:30 pm. Presented by McGill Women's Union.

## 387 — VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers for 1 1/2 year-old home based program with 10 year-old autistic girl using attitude "to love is to be happy with." Murielle or Daniel 389-7124.

Subjects needed for alcohol research: healthy male undergraduate social drinkers (18-35 yrs.), get paid \$25. Call 392-4912 anytime.

## 389 — MUSICIANS WANTED

Church organist needed for Thursday night practices and Sunday masses. \$100 / month, no experience required. For information, call Giviano (choir director) 332-1176 - evenings.

## attention pre-dental students



A representative from the University of Detroit, School of Dentistry will be in Room 108, University Centre, on Monday, March 2, 1987 from 10:00 am - 5:00 pm.

Students are welcome to come and discuss their future plans. Applications are currently being accepted for the class entering in the fall of 1987. For further information, call or write:

Admission Office  
University of Detroit  
School of Dentistry  
2985 East Jefferson  
Detroit, MI 48207  
(313) 446-1858



## A Fashion Statement

February 28th - Midnight

Gertrude's Pub - 3480 McTavish  
Students \$3 - General \$4



Clothes by:  
Dissimo  
Bronx  
Kappa  
Inutile

Parachute  
Crise  
Tête Heureuse



Artwork by Steven Angel



# The Biggest DAILY BASH Ever! Saturday, 28 February

Union Ballroom - 3480 McTavish  
Doors Open at 9:00 pm  
Admission: \$5 at the door

**DEJA VODOO**

*Condition*

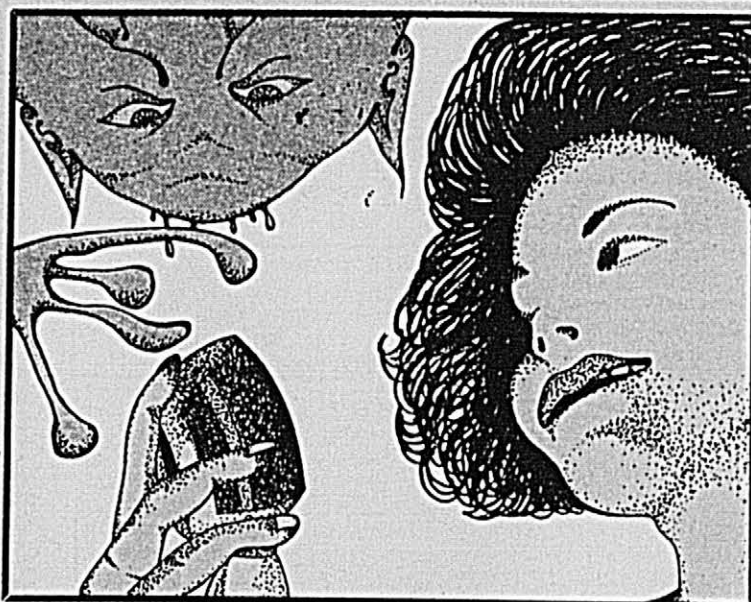
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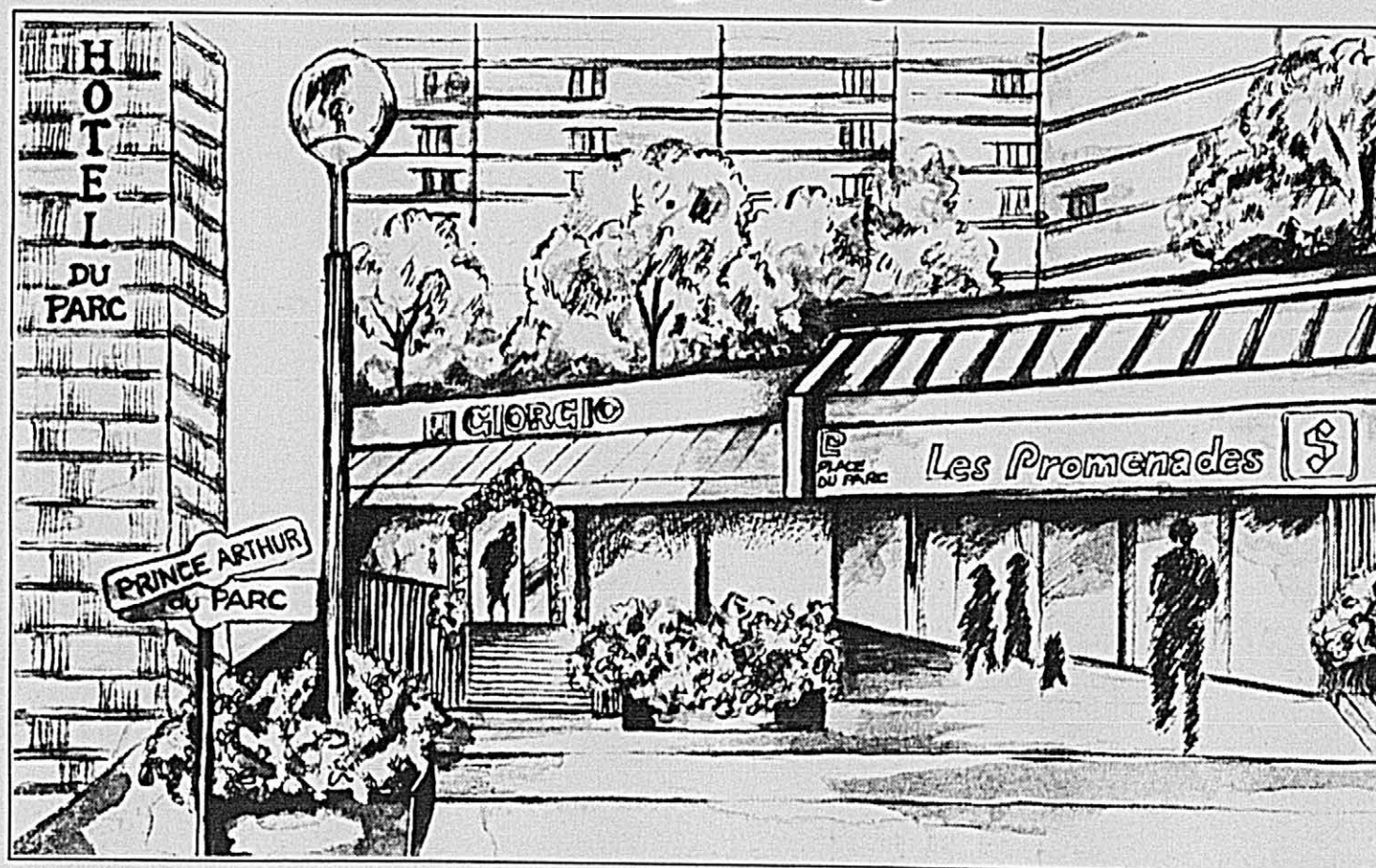
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# 50

## Stores, Boutiques and Restaurants

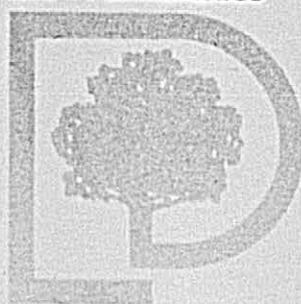
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Les Promenades

2 Hrs Free Indoor Parking  
with a \$10. minimum purchase

Corner Avenue du Parc  
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